NAVY.

COPY

OF THE

STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE ROYAL NAVY,

FOR THE YEAR

1856.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *July* 1858.

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 April 1858;—*for*,

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(*Mr. Corry.*)

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In explanation of the following Reports on the Health and Mortality of the Navy, in the year 1856, it is right to mention that they have been drawn up exclusively from the Returns lodged in the office of the Director-general of the Medical Department of the Navy.

These Returns, modified and improved as from time to time they have been during the few last years, are now, with few exceptions, sent into office in a form so complete that the labour of constructing the Statistical Tables, and drawing up any explanatory remarks deemed necessary, has been made comparatively easy. The practice, now in general use, of reporting by letter all deaths from whatever cause, whether occurring on board ship, on detached service, or on shore on leave, has been of essential service, not only in an official, but in a statistical point of view; for without some system of the kind, it would be difficult to arrive at a correct knowledge of the mortality from disease and injury on the several distinct commands, and necessarily in the entire force. In the same manner, the nominal lists of men invalided have proved serviceable, as a means of tracing individuals from one ship to another; while they supply, in a condensed form, the information requisite for ascertaining with accuracy, the loss of different grades on the respective stations under this head.

But notwithstanding the great improvement which has taken place in the Medical Returns of the Navy, it is, nevertheless, necessary to mention that they are still occasionally deficient in the kind of information most essential for any inquiry into the origin and source of endemic or epidemic diseases. When an epidemic breaks out in a ship of war, it is no doubt right and proper that the medical officer in charge should give a description of the weather, and the hygienic condition of the ship at the time it made its appearance; but it is also of importance that he should distinctly state whether the persons first attacked had or had not been exposed to infection or contagion, or whether they had or had not visited

any port, place or ship during the three weeks immediately preceding the outbreak; because the medical records of the service have been searched in vain to discover an instance in which either cholera morbus or yellow fever made its appearance amongst a ship's company, unless one or more of the men or officers had previously,—within at most twenty-one days,—been exposed in some house, ship, or locality where the infectious virus which emanates from persons ill of the one or the other of these diseases existed. The spontaneous origin of either malady, far away from an infected locality, is unknown in the naval service. Hence the great importance of information respecting the absence or presence of disease on shore, the movements of the ship, or the exposure of her men previous to the eruption of epidemic and infectious diseases; for it is much to be feared that many valuable lives have been lost by vainly endeavouring to extirpate from the holds of ships the exciting cause of diseases which exist only in connexion with the men.

A. Bryson, M. D.

Admiralty,
Somerset House,
30 Oct. 1858.

CONTENTS.

HOME STATION.

	PAGE
Mean Force	1
Relative proportion of Men inefficient from Sickness in different classes of Vessels	1–2
Diseases, Injuries, &c.	2–6
Total Mortality	6
Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead	7–17

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Mean Force	18
Relative proportion of Sickness in different Vessels	18–20
Fever in the Hannibal, Royal Albert, &c.	20–22
Cholera	24–26
Wounds, Injuries, &c.	27–29
Total Mortality	29
Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead	30–39

WEST INDIA AND NORTH AMERICA STATION.

Number of Vessels	40
Mean Force	73
Loss of Service from Wounds and Sickness	40–41
Comparative exemption from Fever of the Crews of the Nile, Cornwallis, Euryalus	41–42
Remitting Fever in the Arrogant, Pylades, Cossack, Driver, Pioneer and Basilisk at Greytown	42–45
Twenty-nine Vessels of the Force escaped Yellow Fever	50

PAGE

Yellow Fever in the Powerful - - - - - - - - 51
Ditto - - - Argus - - - - - - - - 51
Ditto - - - Malacca - - - - - - - - 53
Ditto - - - Termagant - - - - - - - - 58
Ditto - - - Hermes - - - - - - - - 59
Ditto - - - Imaum - - - - - - - - 60
Ditto - - - Amphion - - - - - - - - 60

Total Number of cases of Yellow Fever - - - - - - 61

Total Number of cases of Endemic Fever - - - - - - 63

Yellow Fever in Jamaica - - - - - - - - - 63
Ditto - in Bermuda - - - - - - - - - 65

Diseases of the Brain, Lungs, Bowels, &c. - - - - - 65–71

Wounds and Injuries - - - - - - - - - 71–73

Total Deaths and Mean Force - - - - - - - - 73

Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead - - - - - - - - - - - - 75–85

EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA STATION.

Number of Vessels; Mean Force - - - - - - - 86

Yellow Fever in the Express - - - - - - - - 86

Remitting Fever in the Harrier, Rifleman, Spy, &c. - - - 87

Fever in the Siren - - - - - - - - - - 88

Other Diseases in the Squadron - - - - - - 90

Wounds, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - 91

Total Mortality - - - - - - - - - - 91

Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead - - - - - - - - - - - - 93–97

PACIFIC STATION.

Number of Vessels - - - - - - - - - - 98

Mean Force - - - - - - - - - - - 98

Number of Men daily inefficient from Wounds, Sickness, &c. - 98

Fevers - - - - - - - - - - - - 99

Other Diseases - - - - - - - - - - 100

Wounds, Accidents, &c. - - - - - - - - - 101

Total Deaths - - - - - - - - - - - 102

Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead - - - - - - - - - - - - 103–109

WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

PAGE
Number of Vessels; Mean Force - - - - - - - 110
Number of Men daily inefficient - - - - - - - 110
Diseases in the respective Vessels - - - - - - - 111–115
Great reduction in the ratio of Deaths from Fever - - - 115
Diseases of the Brain, Lungs, &c. - - - - - - - 116–117
Wounds, Accidents, &c. - - - - - - - - - 118
Total Deaths - - - - - - - - - - - 118
Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead - - - - - - - - - - - - 119–127

CAPE STATION.

Number of Vessels and Mean Force - - - - - - 128
Diseases, Wounds, &c. - - - - - - - - - - 128
Total Deaths - - - - - - - - - - - 129
Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead - - - - - - - - - - - - 130–135

EAST INDIA AND CHINA STATION.

Number of Vessels and Mean Force - - - - - - 136
Number of Men daily inefficient - - - - - - - 136
Climatic Disease in the Calcutta, Winchester, Nankin, Sybille, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 137–141
Total Number of Cases of Remitting Fever - - - - 147
Diseases of the Brain, Lungs, Bowels, &c. - - - - 48
Cholera - - - - - - - - - - - 149
Wounds, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - 151
Total Deaths - - - - - - - - - - - 151
Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead - - - - - - - - - - - - 152–158

VESSELS IN THE AUSTRALIAN SEAS.

Number of Vessels; Mean Force - - - - - - - 159
Diseases, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - 159
Dysentery in the Herald at the Fejee Islands - - - - 159
Epidemic Dropsy in the Juno - - - - - - - 161
Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead - - - - - - - - - - - - 165–169

IRREGULAR FORCE.

	PAGE
Number of Vessels; Mean Force	170
Loss of Service in the respective Vessels from Wounds and Sickness	170–171
Fevers	172
Diseases of the Brain, Lungs, Bowels, &c. &c.	172–174
Wounds, Accidents, &c.	174
Total Deaths	174
Tables, Nos. 1 to 5, shewing the Number of Cases, the Number of Days' Sickness, &c., and the Number of Men Invalided and Dead	175–185

TOTAL FORCE.

Loss of Service from Sickness on board Ship on the respective Stations	186
Average Number of Men sick in Hospitals on Shore, &c.	186
Aggregate Number of Men Daily sick on Shore and Afloat	187
Total Loss of Service from Wounds and Sickness, &c.	187
Ditto - compared with Police Force	187
Total Number of Men Invalided	188
Total Mortality from Disease	189
Total Mortality from Accidental Injury, Drowning, &c.	191
Total Mortality from all Causes	191
Percentage of Deaths from Disease and Injury	192
Tables, Nos. 1 to 3	193–195

HOME STATION.

In the year 1856 there were fifty-eight vessels employed on the Home Station, for periods varying from three to twelve months, with a mean force of about 12,445 men. Though a large portion of these vessels remained stationary for the whole year in one port, there were others, but more especially the smaller craft, which moved about from one place to another along the shores of the United Kingdom. Two ships of the line, the Cressy and St. Jean d'Acre, visited Cronstadt. The men were much more frequently permitted to go on shore than those serving in vessels on foreign stations, consequently, although the medical returns shew a comparative absence of the more fatal maladies, such as fever, dysentery and cholera, the greater frequency of diseases affecting the respiratory and sexual organs is sufficiently apparent. It is a fact which deserves to be more generally known, that syphilitic diseases are more prevalent in this country, especially in the garrison and great sea-port towns, than they are in any other part of the known world. This stigma on our national character is well deserving the attention of those who urge on the charitable public the necessity of expending large sums annually on distant savage tribes; for until we ourselves are more free from vice and pollution, it will be in vain that we attempt to inculcate, either by precept or example, the necessity of other nations adopting a purer and a better mode of life.

Home Station.

By referring to Table No. 2, it will be seen that the ratio of men in a thousand of mean force, daily inefficient from wounds and sickness in each ship, differed very much: in the line-of-battle ships, for instance, it ranged from 10·3 to 47·3. Those which shew the lowest ratios of loss were stationary or harbour ships; but in consequence of the particular nature of the duties required of their crews, and the almost immediate removal of all serious cases of sickness to the naval hospitals on shore, they do not afford any reliable evidence of the true loss from wounds and sickness on this station. In fifteen ships of the line which were more actively employed than the latter, the loss, as shewn in the subjoined table, ranged from 24·7 to 48·9,

 averaging

Home Station.

averaging on the whole a daily loss of service equal to about 35·7 in each 1,000 of mean strength.

In the vessels of the frigate class, the loss of service per diem varied from 14·6 to 48, averaging 28·8, while in the smaller vessels it ranged from 24·3 to 58, averaging 35·5; thus, supposing the number of men sent on shore to hospital was nearly alike in all, it may be assumed that on the whole, the crews of the medium class of vessels were the most healthy. It is proper to observe, that a number of vessels which remained but a short while on the station have been excluded from the subjoined table, in order to arrive at a more accurate opinion of what may be supposed to be the average loss of service generally on the Home Station.

In the whole force the number of men daily non-effective through wounds and diseases amounted to about 375, or in the ratio of 30 per 1,000 of mean force.

TABLE, shewing the Number of Men per 1,000 daily non-effective through Wounds and Disease in the following Ships:

Ships of the Line.		*Frigates, &c.*		*Sloops, Brigs, &c.*	
Edinburgh	48·9	Mæander	48·	Alban	58·
St. Jean D'Acre	47·3	Bulldog	41·3	Sealark	45·
Illustrious	42·	Forth	32·	Dee	43·3
Cressy	40·7	Conway	22·1	Jackall	42·2
Ajax	39·8	Gorgon	14·8	Lizard	42·2
Duke of Wellington	39·1	Vulture	14·6	Locust	38·
Hawke	38·4			Wanderer	38·
Waterloo	38·2			Coquette	32·
Implacable	38·			Porcupine	30·
Hogue	33·2			Mohawk	28·
Russell	28·1			Wizard	25·5
Conqueror	26·5			Lapwing	25·
Blenheim	25·4			Cormorant	25·
Wellesley	24·9			Rhadamanthus	24·3
St. Vincent	24·7				
	35·7		28·8		35·5

Fevers.—Febrile diseases appear to have been pretty equally distributed throughout the force. Generally speaking, they were not severe; and, with the exception of a few of an aguish character, could not be ascribed to any peculiar cause connected either with the vessels themselves, or the locality where they happened to be stationed. In fact, the only locality on the Home Station which yields the morbific principles productive of febrile disease in the naval service is the estuary of the Medway,

Home Station.

Medway, which is bounded, particularly to the southward, by an extensive tract of undrained land. The total number of cases of the remitting and continued types, as shewn in Table, No. 1, amounted to 137, and of the distinctly aguish there were 72; which together shows a ratio of about seventeen attacks to the 1,000 of mean strength. The total number of deaths of continued and remittent amounted to eight, or in the proportion of a little more than six to every 10,000 of mean force. With two exceptions, the deaths from fever occurred after the patients had been removed to one of the naval hospitals.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were twelve cases of small-pox and two of varicella; one of the former terminated in death. The patient appears to have contracted the disease when on shore on leave, by sleeping in a bed in which his sister had previously died of small-pox. On the following day he returned on board, and was attacked on the next. Whether he had been vaccinated is not stated by the surgeon of the Mæander. There was also one death from scarlatina. This disease was most prevalent in the vessels stationed at Portsmouth, but it more particularly infested the Illustrious, the Victory, and Excellent. In the first-named ship there occurred seventy-one cases, the greater number of which were sent to Haslar Hospital. The disease, generally speaking, was not severe, but its sequelæ were troublesome, ending in many instances by the development of most serious disease of the lungs and heart. There were fifteen cases of measles, which all recovered.

Diseases of the Brain.—Of eight cases of an apoplectic nature, seven had a fatal termination; three of these were the immediate result of intoxication from drink; and of forty cases of delirium tremens, four proved fatal. It will be seen by the tables that the greatest number of cases in proportion to the crew occurred in the St. Jean d'Acre and St. Vincent. Within the short period of four months ten cases, the fourth part of the total number in the whole force for the year, occurred in the former. As the surgeon has not specially noticed in his returns an occurrence so unusual, it is to be supposed, for the credit of the men, that the majority of these cases were merely the sequelæ of protracted indulgence while on shore on leave, and not true delirium tremens. The men had been paid previously to the departure of the ship for the Baltic, and were allowed, a practice by no means uncommon in the naval service, to go on shore at Devonport for a week "to spend their money." Besides the above deaths, there was one from epilepsy, two from paralysis, and one from disease of the brain.

Home Station.

Respiratory Organs.—Inflammatory affections of the lungs and pleura were numerous; and in many instances severe and fatal. These affections occurred in the ratio of about 25 in every 1,000 of mean force, which far exceeds the ratio of attacks on any other station. Thirteen cases proved fatal. Whether the unsettled nature of the climate of this country, or the poverty-stricken and imperfectly clothed condition of newly-raised men, was most instrumental in the production of these diseases, it would be difficult to discover, and so intimately is the one cause or condition connected with the other in producing disease of the pulmonary organs, that it would be needless to inquire. Generally speaking, the comparative frequency of inflammatory affections of the lungs in the Home Force is to be ascribed to the exposure of the men to cold and wet, which it is difficult to avoid when there is a necessity for employing them on dock-yard duties and in boats, and to their being quartered in cold, damp, windy hulks during the winter months, where they have few opportunities for drying their clothes. More than a third of these complaints occurred between the first day of January and the last of March; but it is remarkable that while some ships' companies suffered, there were others employed in the same, or at all events in similar duties, and exposed in the same localities, and to the same kind of weather, which entirely escaped. For example, in the Royal William, the Hawke, Formidable, and Blenheim, there did not occur during the above period a single case of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, while in others they amounted in some instances to eight, and even to fifteen or sixteen. This fact alone shews how much it is in the power of commanding officers, and of the individuals themselves, composing a ship's company, to control and even prevent the occurrence of a large amount of serious, and often in the end fatal disease.

There were twenty-seven deaths from phthisis and hæmoptysis, being in the ratio of 2·1 to the 1,000 of mean force. Of course by far the greatest number of these deaths took place in the home hospitals to which the patients had been sent, that they might enjoy, during the few remaining days of their existence, the peace and comfort which these noble establishments afford.

Heart.—Out of ninety-nine cases of functional derangement and organic disease of the heart, there were fourteen which had a fatal termination, and one death occurred from aneurism of the aorta. The mortality, therefore, from this class of diseases was in the ratio of about one to every 1,000 of force.

Diseases

Home Station.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—It has already been noticed in reports previously printed, that Asiatic cholera has never broken out in any ship of war at sea, unless she had previously communicated with a ship or port where it was prevalent; and that there is no evidence in the medical reports of the navy to support the popular delusion that it may sometimes arise spontaneously from accumulations of filth, or from peculiar conditions of the atmosphere far away from any infected person or locality. Accordingly we find that the only cases observed in the home force in 1856 were a few which occurred in the St. Jean d'Acre and Cressy. These vessels had been sent on special service to Cronstadt, where the disease was prevalent at the time of their arrival; and though their crews were not permitted to land on liberty, most of the officers and some of their servants landed, and there was frequent communication between the ships and the shore. There is therefore reason to conclude that the disease originated in both vessels from the exposure of one or more of their crews to the infectious emanations from the sick of the town; but whether the poison may have been inhaled on shore, alongside in boats, or after it had been carried on board in contact with some article of food or clothing, there is no means of forming an opinion. Three cases terminated in death.

Out of fourteen cases of inflammation of the stomach and bowels, four terminated in death. There was also one death from constipation, and two from ulceration of the bowels; one from hæmorrhage from the bowels, and one from cancer of the stomach. Diarrhœa was most prevalent in the vessels which remained stationary throughout the year in the principal outfitting ports, and in the two vessels into which cholera was introduced at Cronstadt. One death occurred from dysentery, of which there were only fifteen cases.

Sexual Organs.—It is to be regretted that the following Table, No. 1, shews, as compared with former years, a large increase in the ratio of cases of venereal disease. For instance, the average number of cases occurring annually for fourteen years in 1,000 of mean force, did not exceed 74; whereas for the present year, 1856, it is more than double the amount, namely, 168. That a disease so destructive of health and happiness, which, by an acquired constitutional taint, may be transmitted to generations yet unborn, should be allowed to go on increasing in our large sea-ports to an extent unknown in any other part of the world, is greatly to be deplored; but so long as the

Home Station.

municipal authorities of those towns, where it is most rife, refuse to co-operate with the Government in establishing hospitals for the cure of the degraded creatures that swarm along their pavements, it will be in vain to hope for any abatement of the evil.

It is rather singular that, although there is an increase in the number of cases of syphilis, the ratio of cases of gonorrhœa is considerably below the average of by-gone years.

There were three deaths from Bright's disease, one from "disease of the kidneys," and one from hæmaturia, the particulars of which have not been mentioned in the surgeon's returns.

Wounds.—A marine belonging to the Conqueror died of fracture of the skull, and other injuries which he sustained by a derrick falling on him, while employed on deck in the execution of his duty. Two blue-jackets were killed in the Cressy by falling from aloft; fracture of the bones of the head was the cause of death in both cases; in the same manner a boy was killed in the Duke of Wellington; a seaman in the Implacable, and a seaman in the Royal William. A steward committed suicide in the Cambridge by cutting his throat.

There were six blue-jackets drowned by falling overboard; two by the upsetting of boats; four in some manner not stated; one while bathing; one by accidently falling into the steam basin in Woolwich Dock Yard; and a marine was drowned by falling into the Medway, when attempting to mount the gangway ladder of his ship. But in addition to the above deaths, a stoker who belonged to the Blenheim threw himself overboard, in a fit of temporary insanity; the boatswain of the St. Jean d'Acre, and a boy who belonged to the Jackall, also threw themselves overboard, when in a state of delirium from drink, and were drowned before they could be rescued. Of the total number killed by wounds and injuries, there were six blue-jackets and one marine; and of the total number drowned, there were seventeen blue-jackets and one marine. Total deaths from external violence, including one from causes not known, 26; total from disease 103; the first being in the ratio of 2·1, and the last of 8·3, or together 10·4, to the 1,000 of mean force, a loss which corresponds with the average of preceding years.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remittent Fever	137	11·1	-	-	8	—
Intermittent Fever	72	5·8	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	12	-	-	-	1	—
Scarlatina	112	8·9	-	-	1	—
Measles	15	1·2	—	—	—	—
Varicella	2	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Brain, &c.	4	-	-	-	1	—
Apoplexy	8	-	-	-	7	—
Epilepsy	43	3·4	14	1·1	1	—
Insanity	16	1·3	5	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	40	3·2	-	-	4	—
Paralysis	6	-	-	-	2	—
Various	7	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	319	24·9	2	1·9	18	1·
Phthisis, Hæmoptysis	79	6·3	22	-	27	2·1
Influenza and Catarrh	2,031	139·1	—	—	—	—
Various	7	—	—	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart	99	7·9	12	-	14	1·
Aneurism	1	-	-	-	1	—
Hæmorrhois	39	3·1	—	—	—	—
Varix	8	-	1	—	—	—
Various	18	1·4	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels	14	1·1	-	-	4	—
Cholera	7	-	-	-	3	—
Diarrhœa	551	44·3	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	15	1·2	-	-	1	—
Constipation and Colic	216	17·3	-	-	1	—
Ulceration of the Stomach	-	-	-	-	2	—
Hæmorrhage	-	-	-	-	1	—
Cancer	-	-	-	-	1	—
Inflammation of Liver	19	1·5	-	-	1	—
Jaundice	30	2·4	-	-	1	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—

(continued)

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000. of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Inflammation of Bladder and Kidneys, Bright's Disease, &c.	6	- -	- -	- -	5	—
Syphilis	1,097	168·4	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	385	30·9	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	264	21·2	—	—	—	—
Stricture	34	2·7	3	—	—	—
Various	27	2·2	4	—	—	—
Rheumatism, &c.	737	53·4	12	—	—	—
Gout	37	2·9	—	—	—	—
Various	9	- -	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Eyes, &c.	131	10·5	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis, &c.	9	- -	3	—	—	—
Otitis, &c.	22	1·7	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	39	3·1	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	24	1·9	3	—	—	—
Cynanche	384	30·9	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	234	18·8	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	301	184·8	- -	- -	3	—
Ulcer	730	58·6	2	—	—	—
Psora	438	35·2	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	131	10·5	—	—	—	—
Various	16	1·3	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia, Old Age, &c.	391	31·4	21	1·8	—	—
Purpura	3	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	15	1·2	—	—	—	—
Worms	5	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries	2,250	180·8	20	1·6	6	—
Burns and Scalds	74	5·9	—	—	—	—
Hernia	55	4·4	33	2·7	—	—
Suicide	- -	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	1·2
Not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
TOTAL	13,776	1,106·5	160	12·8	129	10·4

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Name of the Ship; Number of Guns, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Cases of Disease and Injury; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Ratio per 1,000 Sick Daily.

NAME OF SHIP.	Horse Power, Number of Guns, &c.	Period.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Non-effective Daily.	Ratio per 1,000.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Ajax - - -	60 Sc. 450	year	450	450	6,523	17·9	39·8
Alacrity - - -	4 Sc. 200	8 mo.	80	60	550	P5	25·
Alban - - -	4 P.W. 100	year	50	50	1,071	2·9	58·
Atholl - - -	4 - -	„	35	35	239	·7	20·
Blenheim - - -	60 Sc. 450	„	520	520	4,810	13·2	25·4
Bulldog - - -	6 P.W. 500	6 mo.	150	75	1,115	3·1	41·3
Cambridge - -	Gunnery Ship	5 mo.	335	140	1,998	5·5	39·3
Conqueror - - -	101 Sc. 800	9 mo.	690	540	5,206	14·3	26·5
Conway - - -	26 - -	6 mo.	185	90	704	1·9	22·1
Coquette - - -	4 Sc. 200	9 mo.	70	50	602	1·6	32·
Cormorant - - -	4 Sc. 200	10 mo.	75	60	542	1·5	25·
Cressy - - -	80 Sc. 400	9 mo.	625	470	6,974	19·1	40·7
Crocodile - - -	8 - -	year	50	50	125	·3	6·
Cruiser - - -	17 Sc. 60	7 mo.	140	80	724	1·9	23·7
Dee - - - -	4 P.W. 200	11 mo.	65	60	957	2·6	43·3
Duke of Wellington -	131 Sc. 700	9 mo.	985	740	10,665	29·2	39·1
Edinburgh - - -	60 Sc. 450	year	345	345	6,182	16·9	48·9
Excellent - - -	- - -	„	630	360	4,031	11·1	30·8
Fisgard - - -	42 - -	„	350	350	3,925	10·7	30·6
Flying Fish - -	6 Sc. 350	9 mo.	105	80	770	2·1	26·2
Formidable - -	84 - -	year	430	430	1,973	5·4	12·6
Forth - - -	12 Sc. 200	10 mo.	210	175	2,032	5·6	32·
Geyser - - -	6 P.W. 280	6 mo.	140	70	928	2·6	37·
Gorgon - - -	6 P.W. 320	9 mo.	155	115	618	1·7	14·8
Hawke - - -	60 Sc. 200	5 mo.	600	250	3,495	9·6	38·4
Hogue - - -	60 Sc. 450	year	455	455	5,490	15·1	33·2
Horatio - - -	12 Sc. 250	3 mo.	160	40	1,015	2·8	70·
Illustrious - - -	26 - -	year	550	550	8,422	23·1	42·
Implacable - - -	72 - -	„	205	205	2,848	7·8	38·
Impregnable - -	104 - -	„	600	600	4,383	12·	20·
Jackal - - -	4 P.W. 150	„	45	45	687	1·9	42·2
Lapwing - - -	4 Sc. 200	10 mo.	70	60	546	1·5	25·
Lizard - - -	1 P.W. 150	year	45	45	681	1·9	42·2
Locust - - -	3 P.W. 100	„	50	50	650	1·9	38·
Mæander - - -	44 - -	10 mo.	240	200	3,480	9·6	48·
Merlin - - -	6 P.W. 312	6 mo.	85	40	862	2·3	57·5
Mohawk - - -	4 Sc. 200	8 mo.	75	50	497	1·4	28·
Nautilus - - -	6 - -	9 mo.	95	70	450	1·2	17·1
Otter - - -	3 P.W. 120	6 mo.	35	15	249	·7	46·6
Porcupine - - -	3 P.W. 132	year	70	70	744	2·1	30·
Rhadamanthus - -	4 P.W. 220	„	70	70	629	1·7	24·3
Ringdove - - -	4 Sc. 200	5 mo.	90	35	324	·9	25·7
Rolla - - -	6 - -	11 mo.	80	70	926	2·8	40·
Royal William - -	120 - -	year	515	515	1,945	5 3	10·3
Russell - - -	60 Sc. 200	5 mo.	500	210	2,154	5·9	28·1
St. Jean d'Acre - -	101 Sc. 600	4 mo.	830	275	4,750	13·	47·3
St. Vincent - -	102 - -	year	600	600	5,392	14·8	24·7
Saturn - - -	- - -	„	75	75	279	·8	10·7
Sealark - - -	8 - -	„	100	100	1,625	4 5	45·
Sparrowhawk - -	4 Sc. 200	6 mo.	75	35	282	·8	22·9
Surprise - - -	4 Sc. 200	6 mo.	70	35	1,093	2·9	82·9
Victoria and Albert -	2 P.W. 600	year	150	150	922	2·6	17·3
Victory - - -	101 - -	„	1,080	1,080	7,287	·8	·8
Vulture - - -	6 P.W. 470	7 mo.	165	95	497	1·4	14·6
Wanderer - - -	4 Sc. 200	9 mo.	70	50	654	1·9	38·
Waterloo - - -	120 - -	year	495	495	6,855	18·9	38·2
Wellesley - - -	72 - -	„	325	325	2,962	8·1	24·9
Wizard - - -	6 - -	„	90	90	830	2·3	25·5

Table, No. 3,

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in each Ship on the Home Station.

NAME of SHIP.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.					Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.		Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Neuralgia, Various, &c.	Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura, &c.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Influenza and Catarrh.
Ajax	10	–	–	2	2	–	3	–	27	2	29
Alacrity	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	6
Alban	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	1	18
Atholl	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Blenheim	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	35
Bulldog	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	17
Cambridge	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	1	24
Conqueror	5	4	1	–	3	–	1	3	34	5	93
Conway	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	4	3	42
Coquette	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Cormorant	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Cressy	4	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	1	100
Crocodile	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cruiser	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6
Dee	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	48
Duke of Wellington	5	9	2	–	–	1	2	4	43	7	165
Edinburgh	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	1	60
Excellent	3	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	9	6	73
Fisgard	10	1	–	–	4	–	1	19	2	5	139
Flying Fish	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	3
Formidable	3	11	–	–	3	1	–	–	5	–	44
Forth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3
Geyser	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	13
Gorgon	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	–	5
Hawke	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	50
Hogue	1	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	6	–	50
Horatio	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	5
Illustrious	9	–	71	–	2	–	–	8	7	5	290
Implacable	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	22	1	35
Impregnable	6	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	4	2	62
Jackal	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	12
Lapwing	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Lizard	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	10
Locust	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
Mæander	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	3	–	2	61
Merlin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	10
Mohawk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Nautilus	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	10
Otter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Porcupine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11
Rhadamanthus	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	5
Ringdove	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Rolla	1	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	33
Royal William	7	1	–	2	2	1	–	2	2	2	33
Russell	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	3	–	53
St. Jean d'Acre	16	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5	4	4
St. Vincent	4	1	–	–	1	1	6	1	22	4	26
Saturn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	8
Sealark	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	57
Sparrowhawk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Surprise	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	27
Victoria and Albert	–	7	–	1	2	–	1	1	1	–	15
Victory	5	3	25	1	1	2	–	–	30	6	54
Vulture	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	8
Wanderer	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	7
Waterloo	4	14	3	–	4	–	2	–	15	1	76
Wellesley	1	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	42
Wizard	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	4	8	–	27

TABLE, No. 3—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SHIP.	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.				Diseases of the Liver, &c.		Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals.			
	Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart.	Hæmorrhois.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Inflammation, Constipation, and Colic.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Inflammation, Stricture, &c.
Ajax	1	3	–	15	–	22	2	1	56	19	14	3
Alacrity	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	7	3	5	–
Alban	–	2	–	9	–	6	–	–	17	9	1	3
Atholl	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blenheim	1	2	–	11	2	1	–	1	86	14	18	2
Bulldog	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	–	12	9	1	–
Cambridge	–	–	–	36	–	13	–	–	16	–	5	4
Conqueror	6	4	–	22	–	6	1	–	65	9	32	1
Conway	4	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–
Coquette	1	1	–	10	–	1	–	–	5	6	6	–
Cormorant	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	12	1	2	2
Cressy	2	2	3	74	–	7	–	1	57	9	9	5
Crocodile	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cruiser	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	9	2	1	–
Dee	1	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	13	4	–	–
Duke of Wellington	21	3	–	17	1	10	–	1	90	6	15	8
Edinburgh	2	1	–	17	–	21	2	–	33	11	8	1
Excellent	1	3	–	27	–	1	–	2	10	9	1	4
Fisgard	4	–	–	90	1	3	–	3	16	19	6	–
Flying Fish	–	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	–
Formidable	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Forth	1	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	14	10	4	2
Geyser	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	10	4	2	–
Gorgon	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	8	3	1	–
Hawke	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	1	24	4	7	7
Hogue	3	2	–	10	5	4	–	1	42	23	15	–
Horatio	1	1	–	7	–	1	–	–	7	2	–	–
Illustrious	10	7	–	36	–	11	–	6	26	19	13	–
Implacable	3	–	–	23	1	1	–	1	16	7	3	–
Impregnable	6	–	–	7	–	1	1	1	39	19	8	4
Jackal	–	2	–	8	–	1	1	–	7	2	2	1
Lapwing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	–
Lizard	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	8	4	3	2
Locust	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	3	–
Mæander	2	–	–	6	–	3	–	2	27	11	5	3
Merlin	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	1	2	1
Mohawk	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	–
Nautilus	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–
Otter	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	–
Porcupine	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Rhadamanthus	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	2	3	1
Ringdove	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	9	3	1	–
Rolla	2	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Royal William	–	1	–	12	–	12	–	–	7	3	1	3
Russell	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	13	5	4	–
St. Jean d'Acre	–	2	3	45	–	3	–	1	52	16	15	–
St. Vincent	–	5	–	36	1	20	2	1	28	12	–	2
Saturn	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sealark	–	1	–	4	–	6	–	1	12	3	–	–
Sparrowhawk	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	3	2	2	–
Surprise	1	1	–	4	–	1	–	1	6	20	2	–
Victoria and Albert	2	3	–	13	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	2
Victory	6	–	–	16	–	6	5*	1	109	22	18	3
Vulture	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	13	1	1	–
Wanderer	1	1	–	9	–	6	–	–	14	3	5	–
Waterloo	8	5	–	51	–	10	3	1	25	15	6	–
Wellesley	5	2	–	12	–	16	1	–	21	18	2	1
Wizard	–	1	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	1

* One Splenitis.

TABLE, No. 3—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.			Diseases of the Senses, &c., including Inflammatory Affection of Eyes, &c.		Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue.							
	Rheumatism.	Gout.	Various.	Inflammation.	Otitis, &c.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone, &c.	Ulcer.	Psora.	Eruptions.
Ajax	32	–	–	7	4	1	1	–	12	66	26	12	–
Alacrity	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	16	2	–	–
Alban	11	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	2	18	3	–	1
Atholl	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Blenheim	16	5	1	17	–	2	4	4	19	67	20	1	10
Bulldog	9	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	6	–	–	2
Cambridge	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	35	4	15	2
Conqueror	33	–	1	7	2	6	–	36	14	114	32	60	8
Conway	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	30	4	–	1
Coquette	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	8	–	–	1	1
Cormorant	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	11	–	–	–
Cressy	34	2	–	6	1	1	1	2	13	75	13	20	7
Crocodile	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Cruiser	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	10	5	–	2
Dee	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	8	3	–	1
Duke of Wellington	54	–	1	15	1	1	–	21	14	186	40	21	5
Edinburgh	25	–	1	2	4	–	–	16	6	58	24	26	5
Excellent	29	–	–	–	–	2	–	23	8	79	9	23	5
Fisgard	27	1	–	7	–	–	–	22	9	84	25	10	9
Flying Fish	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	30	9	–	1
Formidable	3	3	–	1	–	1	–	8	5	28	–	4	2
Forth	12	–	–	3	–	1	–	4	1	30	8	–	1
Geyser	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	16	3	–	1
Gorgon	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	18	3	–	1
Hawke	10	–	–	6	1	–	2	5	6	53	20	2	2
Hogue	27	–	–	4	–	–	2	16	10	72	29	48	2
Horatio	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	15	10	–	–
Illustrious	12	–	–	4	1	6	2	41	9	111	40	56	12
Implacable	14	–	–	–	1	–	–	32	4	66	7	17	1
Impregnable	39	–	2	4	1	2	2	8	6	114	93	12	7
Jackal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	13	–	–	–
Lapwing	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	3	8	7	–	–
Lizard	11	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	9	4	–	2
Locust	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	7	2	–	1
Mæander	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	50	18	14	3
Merlin	10	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	5	11	6	–	–
Mohawk	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	10	2	–	–
Nautilus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	9	1	–
Otter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	1	–	–
Porcupine	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	13	3	–	3
Rhadamanthus	3	–	–	4	–	–	1	2	–	7	2	–	1
Ringdove	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–
Rolla	4	1	–	–	–	2	–	5	2	40	12	15	3
Royal William	8	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	38	27	1	4
Russell	14	–	–	1	2	–	–	6	10	51	10	9	1
St, Jean d'Acre	19	–	1	3	–	–	–	6	6	22	9	5	5
St. Vincent	32	10	–	2	1	4	1	47	–	66	21	–	1
Saturn	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sealark	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	7	50	10	3	5
Sparrowhawk	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	13	1	–	–
Surprise	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	1	–	–
Victoria and Albert	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	14	2	1	4
Victory	43	3	–	9	–	3	–	–	6	66	68	33	5
Vulture	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Wanderer	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	16	1	2	–
Waterloo	46	–	–	7	–	–	–	28	7	134	75	24	–
Wellesley	34	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	3	26	1	1	1
Wizard	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	62	5	–	1

TABLE, No. 3—Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries &c.—*continued.*

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases not classed nor specified in the preceding Arrangement.		Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.		
	Dyspepsia.	Dropsy, Worms, &c.	Wounds and Injuries.	Burns and Scalds.	Hernia.
Ajax	4	1	90	—	1
Alacrity	8	—	—	—	1
Alban	7	1	20	1	—
Atholl	—	—	2	—	—
Blenheim	14	—	63	1	3
Bulldog	10	—	23	2	—
Cambridge	—	—	36	3	1
Conqueror	17	—	148	—	—
Conway	7	1	15	—	—
Coquette	1	—	9	1	—
Cormorant	—	—	19	—	—
Cressy	32	—	98	7	2
Crocodile	—	—	3	—	—
Cruiser	2	—	16	—	—
Dee	2	—	19	2	—
Duke of Wellington	20	2	150	1	4
Edinburgh	1	—	78	2	—
Excellent	3	3	85	1	11
Fisgard	11	2	66	6	2
Flying Fish	—	—	17	1	—
Formidable	—	—	19	1	4
Forth	3	—	59	—	—
Geyser	1	—	13	1	—
Gorgon	5	—	12	1	—
Hawke	6	—	31	4	—
Hogue	24	—	78	3	2
Horatio	9	—	16	—	—
Illustrious	10	1	106	—	3
Implacable	5	1	57	—	—
Impregnable	6	1	123	8	—
Jackal	16	—	—	—	—
Lapwing	2	—	12	—	—
Lizard	—	—	8	1	—
Locust	3	—	2	—	1
Mæander	16	2	53	—	—
Merlin	5	1	14	1	—
Mohawk	3	—	12	—	—
Nautilus	—	—	15	—	—
Otter	—	1	2	—	1
Porcupine	—	—	16	—	—
Rhadamanthus	1	—	14	1	—
Ringdove	7	1	7	—	—
Rolla	2	—	17	—	—
Royal William	19	1	50	2	5
Russell	7	—	59	2	1
St. Jean d'Acre	8	1	56	5	2
St. Vincent	4	—	78	—	1
Saturn	—	—	5	—	—
Sealark	8	1	31	3	1
Sparrowhawk	5	—	6	—	—
Surprise	1	—	16	1	—
Victoria and Albert	3	—	22	1	2
Victory	14	2	59	4	1
Vulture	2	—	20	1	—
Wanderer	3	—	18	—	—
Waterloo	32	—	102	3	5
Wellesley	3	—	85	3	1
Wizard	19	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Total Number of MEN INVALIDED - - - - -

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Ajax.	Alacrity.	Alban.	Blenheim.	Cambridge.	Conqueror.	Conway.	Cressy.	Duke of Wellington.	Edinburgh.	Excellent.	Fisgard.	Flying Fish.
Continued and Remittent Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Phthisis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Varicose Veins	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Incontinence of Urine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
Rheumatism	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	2	–
Disease of Spine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Joint	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amaurosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Otitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Short Sight	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scrofula	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Debility	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Malformation	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Old Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Injuries	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	–
Hernia	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	2	–
TOTAL	5	1	1	4	2	5	1	6	14	1	15	4	1

- - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 4.

- - - - in the Force employed on the HOME STATION.

Formidable.	Hogue.	Horatio.	Illustrious.	Implacable.	Impregnable.	Jackall.	Locust.	Meander.	Merlin.	Porcupine.	Rolla.	Royal William.	Russell.	St. Jean d'Acre.	St. Vincent.	Victoria and Albert.	Victory.	Wanderer.	TOTAL.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	1	–	2	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	14	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	22
–	1	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	4	1	–	–	1	–	20
–	1	–	2	1	5	1	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	33
1	3	3	23	5	20	1	1	4	1	1	1	22	5	2	2	1	3	1	160

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - - - -

SHOWING the Total Number of DEATHS - - - -

CAUSE of DEATH.	Ajax.	Alacrity.	Alban.	Atholl.	Blenheim.	Bulldog.	Cambridge.	Conqueror.	Conway.	Cressy.	Dee.	Duke of Wellington.	Edinburgh.	Excellent.	Fisgard.	Formidable.	Forth.
Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Small-pox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlatina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Brain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delirium Tremens	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Phthisis	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	4	1	2	–
Disease of Heart	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism of Aorta	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cholera	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Constipation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ulceration of Bowels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmorrhage from Bowels	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer of Stomach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jaundice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Liver	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Morbus Brightii	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Hæmaturia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Anthrax	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Psoas Abscess	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drowned	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	3	1
Cause not known	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	7	2	12	1	5	1	7	5	6	1

- - - - - - - - Table, No. 5.

- - - - - - in the Force on the Home Station.

Geyser.	Gorgon.	Hawke.	Hogue.	Illustrious.	Implacable.	Impregnable.	Jackal.	Mæander.	Otter.	Rhadamanthus.	Rolla.	Royal William.	Russell.	Sparrowhawk.	St. Jean d'Acre.	St. Vincent.	Victoria and Albert.	Victory.	Waterloo.	Wellesley.	Wizard.	TOTAL.
–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	3	1	–	–	13
1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	27
–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	1	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	15
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	1	3	2	7	4	5	2	3	1	1	1	5	2	1	3	7	1	8	5	4	2	129

MEDITERRANEAN.

Mediterranean Station.

THERE were sixty-three vessels employed on the Mediterranean command during 1856, with a mean force of about 11,090 men.

Compared with the preceding year, when the fleet was employed for the greater part of the time in the Black Sea, the tables shew a great reduction in the number of cases of some diseases, while there is an increase in others; but the mortality, on the whole, is much reduced. The proportional number of febrile attacks was as nearly as possible the same for both periods, thus shewing that the liability to this form of disease is not greater in the one sea than it is in the other; for the exposure of the force to climatic and other causes supposed to be productive of fever, was about the same in both instances. The majority of the vessels of the fleet which had been employed during the preceding year in the Black Sea, and had withdrawn either into the Mediterranean or the Bosphorus, returned to the Black Sea early in the year, for the purpose of removing the remaining troops and stores from the shores of the Crimea; but by the end of summer they had nearly all returned to the Mediterranean, or were on their way to England.

TABLE showing the Ratio of Sick per 1,000 daily in the following Ships of the Line:

Cressy	60·	Algiers	34·
Brunswick	56·1	St. Jean d'Acre	33·2
Duke of Wellington	51·7	Queen	30·
Majestic	51·	Agamemnon	29·8
Hibernia	50·2	Princess Royal	18.4
Royal Albert	49·8		
Conqueror	42·8	Average	42·
Hannibal	39·4		

The loss of service from wounds and sickness in the above vessels was greatest in the Cressy, Brunswick, Duke of Wellington and Majestic; this is entirely to be ascribed to diseases of the sexual organs, contracted by their crews when on leave in

in the home-ports, previously to their departure for the Mediterranean. The loss in the Hibernia and Royal Albert was also high, though this is not so easily explained: in the former, the stationary receiving ship at Malta, the increased rate seems to have been caused by a more than ordinary predisposition amongst the crew to rheumatism, diarrhœa and catarrh; and in the latter to the same kind of complaints—to boils and ulcers, and to slight wounds. As the per-centage of sick in this vessel was high for the preceding year without any obvious cause, it is more than probable that her defective sanitary condition is to be ascribed to the crew, and not to the ship. It is also possible that her high rate of sickness may have been partly due to the length of time the men were retained on the sick list during their convalescence, and partly, perhaps, to their having been placed on it for ailments of a trifling nature. In comparing the loss from syphilitic disease in the Brunswick and Royal Albert, it appears that it was about four times greater in the former than in the latter. In the Royal Albert, with a crew of upwards of 1,000 men, the total number of days' sickness from venereal disease amounted to 1,152; while in the Brunswick, with a crew of about 500, it amounted to 2,441, the excess in the latter being referrible to disease contracted in the home-ports. Of all the line-of-battle ships, the Princess Royal appears to have been the most healthy, her loss from sickness being in the ratio of about equal to 18 men in the 1,000 of mean force; the loss in the Agamemnon, St. Jean d'Acre and Algiers was also small; though all these vessels visited England during the year, their crews had but little communication with the filthy stews which disgrace the large seaports of this country; consequently they escaped those maladies, which retained so long so many men on the sick lists of the Cressy and Brunswick.

Amongst vessels of the frigate class with crews of 150 men and upwards, the Stromboli, Vulture, Conflict and Gladiator appear to have had the greatest number of men inefficient from sickness and wounds. This appears to have been owing partly to the prevalence of phlegmonous inflammations, to syphilis, contracted in England, in the Vulture, and to the tardy cicatrization of wounds and abrasions in all. In the vessels in which the loss from sickness was the least, namely, in the Valorous, Melampus, Leopard and Odin, though employed in the same service, and on the same part of the station as the preceding, there was, comparatively speaking, no phlegmonous disease of any consequence: hence the apparent superiority in the sanitary condition of the latter over the former. The loss of ser-

Mediterranean Station.

vice in the smaller vessels was, with a few doubtful exceptions, in nearly the same ratio as in the larger; but, contrary to what might have been expected, the average loss on the whole was greater than in either of the two other classes.

TABLE shewing the Ratio of Sick daily per 1,000 in the following Vessels:

Stromboli	76·4	Spiteful	41·3
Vulture	71·6	Centaur	41·
Conflict	68·7	Firebrand	39·1
Gladiator	63·	Tribune	37·3
Magicienne	50·	Curaçoa	36·8
Sphinx	49·4	Furious	29·6
Terrible	49·4	Sidon	29·1
Simoom	48·4	Odin	26·7
Meteor	47·5	Leopard	25·4
Miranda	47·1	Melampus	24·2
Highflyer	45·3	Valorous	19·9
Desperate	44·		
Diamond	43·2	Average	43·8
Leander	41·9		

TABLE showing the Ratio of Sick daily per 1,000 in the following Vessels:

Medina	80·	Triton	46·
Vigilant	80·	Weser	45·
Coquette	75·	Snake	44·6
Tartarus	75·	Oberon	38·2
Lynx	66·	Beagle	31·7
Curlew	64·	Harpy	31·1
Wanderer	60·	Arrow	29·2
Swallow	59·	Modeste	27·5
Vesuvius	58·	Ariel	26·6
Recruit	55·4	Wrangler	25·
Caradoc	53·9	Banshee	22·2
Viper	53·8		
Osprey	48·	Average	49·7
Apollo	46·8		

Fever of a low adynamic character, which had prevailed in the Hannibal during the preceding year, still continued to attack the crew throughout the present: the total number of cases put on the sick list amounted to 243, of which five terminated in death: the disease did not appear to be much influenced by the geographical position of the ship, or the duties in which the men were employed. Between the 1st of January and tht 13th of May she remained stationary at Malta; she then passed through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, and anchored off Kazatch on the 23d; from that date until September she was employed between the Crimea and the Bosphorus

Bosphorus carrying troops and stores; she then returned to Malta, and subsequently, in November, arrived in England. The persistence of fever in this vessel for a period of two years can only be ascribed to the successive transmission of the disease by infection from one set of men to another; for the vessel herself, like almost every other ship of war, was kept scrupulously clean, and the crew were clothed, fed and employed like the crews of the other vessels of the fleet. Fever of a similar type made its appearance amongst the crew of the Royal Albert while she lay at Malta, in January, February, and March. Out of a total for the year of sixty-eight cases, twenty-seven occurred during the above period. In June she entered the Black Sea, and anchored for some time at Kazatch; but, though the weather became warm, the number of fever cases did not, as in the Hannibal, increase; on the contrary, they diminished. In July she returned to the Bosphorus, where she remained until the end of the year. During December, fever, complicated with an inflammatory state of the bronchial tissue, which the surgeon ascribed to the unsettled state of the weather, again began to prevail, though not with much severity: altogether, this vessel, in the course of the year, lost six men from fever.

Mediterranean Station.

As a proof that the fever in the preceding two vessels was not occasioned by the climate, nor by the state of the weather, the Princess Royal lay in harbour at Malta from the beginning of the year until the middle of April; and subsequently she entered the Black Sea, touched upon the shores of the Crimea, and again returned to Malta in June; yet, during the whole period, there occurred only three cases of fever, against 130 in the Hannibal and thirty in the Royal Albert. In the Hibernia, which lay moored at Malta during the whole year, there were only sixteen, the average duration of which was about six days each. It appears, however, that she lost two men from fever in Malta hospital, to which they had been sent, either for that or some other disease. In the Majestic there were only three cases, two of which ended in death; they both occurred in the Mediterranean, and were, it is observed, complicated with severe diarrhœa. This vessel carried 800 troops from the Crimea to England during the summer; yet, during the time they were on board, not one case of fever took place amongst the crew. There were twenty cases in the Queen, and two deaths: the fever, generally speaking, was of a low type, similar to that which prevailed in the Hannibal and Royal Albert, and occurred while she lay off Constantinople, between January and June. With the exception of a few fatal cases, the majority

Mediterranean Station.

jority of the febrile attacks in the remaining vessels of the fleet were of an unimportant character, occurring sporadically, apparently without reference to season or locality; and in fourteen of the smaller vessels there did not occur a case.

The greatest number of cases of an aguish character occurred in the Leander; they were generally not severe, and in every instance yielded readily to quinine: they could not be ascribed to any locality, though the attacks were most numerous while she lay in the harbour of Balaclava. A considerable number of cases of the same nature occurred in the Curaçoa, while she was employed moving from place to place in the Mediterranean. The comparative frequency of periodic fever in both these vessels was, in all probability, owing to their having a few men on board who had formerly contracted the disease in some other quarter of the globe.

The proportion of attacks of all kinds of fever, namely, 76 to the 1,000 of mean force, differs but little from the average rate in the Mediterranean fleet for a long series of years; while the death-rate, 2·4 per 1,000, though lower than it was during the two preceding years, is rather higher than the average during years of peace.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were sixteen cases of small-pox, nine of which occurred in the Sphinx: the disease was contracted by one or two of the men when on shore on leave at Constantinople. It is to be regretted that the surgeon has not mentioned whether the patients had or had not been vaccinated. One case occurred in the Algiers, and two in the Majestic; the latter were mild, for both patients had been vaccinated. One occurred in the Simoom, and three in the Spiteful. The subjects of these latter cases had also been vaccinated; consequently the symptoms were not severe. The vessel was stationed at Athens, but no trace of communication could be discovered, as the disease did not exist on shore. One death took place in the Desperate from measles. The period of incubation in this case, unless the presence of *fomites* in the ship be assumed, was sixteen days.

Brain.—There were eight deaths from apoplexy, two from inflammation of the brain, one from coup de soleil, and five from delirium tremens. It is to be regretted that the following tables shew a considerable increase in the number of cases and deaths from this last-named affection as compared with bygone years, owing, as would appear from the returns, to the intemperate habits of the crews of a few vessels; for example: in the Tartarus, with a crew of sixty men, there were five; and in the Hannibal,

Hannibal, with a crew of about 700, there were fourteen cases, thus proving that the vice was by no means general throughout the fleet. It should, however, be observed, that of the eight deaths from apoplexy, four were the immediate effects of drink. Ten cases of diseases of the brain were invalided, namely, five of epilepsy, four of mental derangement, and one of paralysis. There was also one man invalided for neuralgia.

Heart, &c.—Three deaths took place from organic disease of the heart; two from aneurism of the ascending aorta, one from rupture of the vena cava, and one from rupture of the coronary vein. The case of rupture of the vena cava is thus detailed by the surgeon: the patient, a seaman, whilst standing on the main deck with one of his shipmates, suddenly fell down, and in less than five minutes ceased to exist. At a post-mortem examination of the body, it was found, on raising the sternum, that the pericardium was distended with what proved to be venous blood, which had escaped from a rupture of the inferior cava, at a point situated about four lines within the pericardium. The heart and large vessels were free from organic disease, and it was ascertained that the man up to the time of his death had enjoyed very good health. The seaman who died of aneurism of the thoracic aorta had long suffered from what was supposed to be dyspepsia, and latterly complained of pain at the pit of the stomach, and difficulty of swallowing; to complete the act of deglutition, he was forced to take a draught of water. Sometime afterwards his general health having improved, he was permitted to go on shore at Malta on leave, and while there, was suddenly attacked with vomiting of blood to such an extent, that it attracted the notice of the police, who took him to the hospital, where he died fifteen minutes after his admission. On examining the body, it was found that the aneurismal sac had burst into the œsophagus. Twelve men were sent home invalided for disease of the heart, and six in consequence of varicose veins.

Respiratory Organs. — There were thirty-nine cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis, twenty-four of which were invalided; but a large proportion of these terminated in death, before they left the station, or subsequently, either on the passage home, or in the home hospitals. The total mortality under this head, including the deaths amongst invalids, was twenty-six, which shows an annual death-rate of 2·3 to the 1,000 of mean force, which is rather above the average of preceding years. One death occurred from influenza, and six from inflammation of the lungs and pleura. Twelve cases of inflammation of the lungs

Mediterranean Station.

and pleura, or of diseases consequent on these affections, and one case of asthma, were invalided.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—There were thirteen cases of inflammation of the stomach and bowels, two of which, reported under the head of Enteritis, terminated in death; and of fifty-six cases of dysentery, eight had a fatal termination, and two were invalided. This disease appears to have been of less frequent occurrence and less fatal than usual. There were, however, three deaths from diarrhœa, which probably assumed a dysenteric character in the end.

Twenty-three cases of a true choleraic character occurred in eleven vessels. The greater number of the cases were contracted by men who had gone on shore on leave at Malta, where the disease first made its appearance about the end of April, and continued to occur scatterdly and in groups until nearly the close of the year, and a few cases were contracted at Lisbon, where the malady was also prevalent.

The first case in the fleet occurred in the Curaçoa, which arrived at Malta on the the 18th of August. The surgeon mentions that the existence of epidemic cholera on shore was not known until after the men had been offered three days' liberty, which most of them took advantage of: one of these, the cooper of the ship, remained in an intoxicated state nearly the whole time of his leave, and when he returned he was suffering from diarrhœa, which he concealed for two days. Collapse then took place, and though he partly recovered, consecutive fever set in, and ended in death on the 28th. On the same day one of his messmates, who had been in constant attendance upon him throughout his illness, was also attacked, and died on the following day: only one other case occurred, which recovered. Every means available were taken to prevent the extension of the disease amongst the rest of the crew, and happily, with the exception of a few cases of choleraic diarrhœa, with the desired effect.

A fatal case occurred in the Osprey, while she lay at anchor off Palermo. The surgeon mentions that the patient had been suffering from diarrhœa on the previous day, and that before going to bed he had eaten some "decomposed salt fish." Though it is not usual for salt fish to become putrid, yet this simple imprudence, if it were imprudent to sup off salt fish, would to many seem a sufficient cause for the fatal attack, though it would hardly account for the pre-existing diarrhœa. It is not mentioned whether cholera existed at Palermo, or whether the man had been on shore there; but as

as cholera was and had been prevalent at Malta, where the vessel lay, from the 28th of October until the 4th of November, and where it is stated the men were granted leave, and drank hard while on shore, it is more than probable the disease was contracted there. A case proved fatal in the Vigilant at Malta, on the 23d of October: whether the patient, an assistant engineer, had or had not been on shore, is not mentioned in any of the assistant-surgeon's returns. Two cases occurred in the Conqueror, in October, and one proved fatal, after the removal of the patient to the naval hospital. He had been on shore on leave at Malta; the other patient had not been on shore; but cases of choleraic diarrhœa were occurring at the time amongst the ship's company, unquestionably in consequence of their having had communication with the shore. There were two cases in the Swallow, one of which died: both patients had been attacked when on shore on leave. Nine well-marked cases of choleraic diarrhœa took place at the same time. Two cases occurred in the Hibernia, but both recovered; one was contracted on shore at Malta, and the other in a boat lying high up in Marsa Mucetta Harbour, where the disease was prevalent. These men were both imprudently taken on board, and immediately afterwards several cases of choleraic diarrhœa appeared amongst the crew. In the Leander there was only one case, which made its appearance at sea, a few days after the ship left Malta, in July or August. A case occurred in the Oberon, one in the Princess Royal, and one in the Wanderer; but whether the patients had been on shore at Malta, where the vessels were then lying, is not stated. There were two cases in the Stromboli, which appeared to have occurred while the vessel was off Constantinople; but they are not reported so clearly as could have been wished: judging by the movements of the ship, there is great reason to presume they were contracted at Malta, though they were not developed until after she arrived in the Bosphorus.

The only cases remaining that require to be noticed, are those which occurred in the Firebrand, after she left Lisbon, where the disease was, and for some time previously had been prevailing with great virulence. She had arrived on the 7th of July, and having obtained a supply of coals, left again on the 9th: most of the officers had been on shore, and some of them remained late at night; one of the stewards went on shore, and it is to be presumed that boats crews went to the beach. On the 10th, at midnight, a man belonging to the Royal Artillery, a detachment of which was on board, was seized, and died on the following morning: he, it is distinctly stated,

Mediterranean Station.

stated, had not been on shore. On the evening of the 11th a lieutenant of the same detachment was attacked, and died early on the following day: this officer had been on shore. On the following day a good deal of alarm appears to have been manifested by the crew lest the disease should spread: several cases of diarrhœa occurred, and at one o'clock in the afternoon a boy, who was employed in the gun-room, the officers' mess place, was suddenly seized with well-marked symptoms; and almost immediately afterwards the steward of the mess, who had been on shore, and who had previously complained of diarrhœa earlier in the day, was also attacked, and both cases speedily passed into a collapsed state; both, however, rallied, though the steward subsequently died in Haslar Hospital, to which he was removed when the vessel arrived at Spithead.

It thus becomes clearly evident that all the cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa that appeared in the fleet during the year, were contracted either at Malta or Lisbon, and in almost every instance the first cases in the respective ships were contracted on shore in infected localities, and when the patients returned to their own ships, that they communicated the disease, though generally in its milder form, to a considerable number of their shipmates. These facts would, it might be supposed, afford matter for grave reflection to those who still affect to question the infectious nature of Asiatic cholera, and deny the utility or the necessity of restricting the communication of the healthy with the sick, as far as may be reasonably practicable.

Liver.—Inflammatory affections of the liver occurred in about the same ratio as they did during the two preceding years. Two cases terminated in death. On the other hand, the proportional number of cases of jaundice was less by nearly one-half. The appearance of this disease in groups in certain vessels was still remarkable, though less than it had been while the force was actively engaged before Sebastopol. Most of the cases occurred early in the year, when a considerable portion of the men were still suffering from the effects of fatigue and privation. One case only of disease of the liver required to be invalided.

Sexual Organs.—As compared with the preceding two years, there is a considerable increase in the ratio of cases of syphilis, in consequence of a number of the vessels having remained long in ports, where the men had leave to go on shore: still a large proportion of the cases were originally contracted in England by the crews of vessels fitting out, as well as by the crews of vessels

vessels which returned to Portsmouth or Plymouth, and again went out to the station; for instance, out of about forty-six cases placed on the sickbook of the Princess Royal, forty occurred while she was at Portsmouth for a short while in October. There were thirty-two cases in the Majestic; but of these, about twenty occurred amongst a draft of men sent on board at Portsmouth. Again, in the Brunswick there were sixty-eight cases, more than one-half of which may be ascribed to two short visits to the same port. Nine cases of stricture of the urethra and three of secondary syphilis were invalided.

Rheumatism.—Out of 772 cases of rheumatism, sixteen were invalided, and sent to England, and one, in which metastasis to the heart took place, terminated in death.

Ulcer.—In the Royal Albert a few cases of ulcer suddenly assumed the sloughing form, whilst she lay at Buyukdere, in the latter part of the year. The spread of the disease was, however, arrested by segregation, and by allowing the patients a more nutritious diet. With the exception of the latter, neither ulcer nor erysipelas assumed a serious aspect in any vessel of the force, and there was no death from either disease. Eleven cases of ulcer were invalided, and sent to England for further treatment.

Wounds.—Wounds and injuries were numerous, but not more fatal than in former years when the force was not employed in any warlike operations. Sixteen men were killed by external violence; fifteen were drowned; and there was one death, the cause of which has not been discovered. Thirteen men were invalided in consequence of wounds, and eleven in consequence of hernia. A seaman belonging to the Royal Albert, who had been in charge of the boats outside of the ship, was killed, by accidentally coming before the muzzle of a 24-pounder at the moment when it was fired. Another blue-jacket was killed in this ship by a block, which fell from aloft, and fractured his skull. Two seamen were killed in the Brunswick by falling from aloft, one by fracture of the skull, and the other by fracture of the vertebræ; and a marine of the same ship was killed by the accidental explosion of a cartridge while he was in front of the gun. An officer in the Apollo committed suicide, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. In the Sphinx a seaman fell from aloft, and fractured his skull: death was almost instantaneous. A boy was killed in the Sidon, by falling from aloft,

Mediterranean Station.

aloft, and dislocating the cervical vertebræ. A serjeant of marines—of the Stromboli—who had been sent on shore at Kazatch Bay on duty, was attacked by some men belonging to the French naval service, and sustained a fracture of the skull, besides other injuries, which caused his death. Three seamen were killed in the Princess Royal, one by falling from aloft, and two by falling from the upper deck into the cock-pit. The immediate cause of death in each was fracture of the skull.

A man belonging to the carpenter's crew of the Algiers was struck on the back by the gauger of the sheet cable, which was torn off by the weight of the best bower, and hurled against him with great violence: he was removed to the hospital at Therapia, where he died of fracture of the spine. In the Hannibal a seaman was killed by being drawn into the hawse-pipe by the chain cable. A boy fell from aloft in the Majestic, and sustained a concussion of the brain and fracture of the left leg, from which he subsequently died in hospital. A seaman was killed in the Spiteful, by falling from the main-topsail yard, and fracturing his skull.

Drowned.—Two seamen belonging to the Diamond were drowned, by the upsetting of a boat in the Bosphorus. A marine belonging to the Gladiator was drowned, by missing his footing when stepping into a boat lying alongside a transport. The Hannibal lost three men by drowning: one while employed on the bowsprit was struck by the jib, and thrown overboard; another sank by becoming entangled amongst sea-weeds while bathing; he was intoxicated, however, at the time: the third threw himself overboard, being also in a state of intoxication. All these men were blue-jackets. Five boys belonging to the Leopard were drowned at Kertch by the upsetting of a boat, the dingy. A seamen of the Miranda was drowned while absent on a fishing expedition on the coast of Albania; but the nature or cause of the accident is not mentioned. The ship's steward of the Oberon, while proceeding on shore in a boat on duty, was so frightened by the near approach of a small steamer, that he jumped overboard, and, not being able to swim, immediately sank.

A boy fell overboard from the Conflict, and was drowned, the vessel being under steam at the time. A seaman was lost overboard from the Curlew in the same manner, and also one from the Stromboli. An officer belonging to the Sphinx was drowned in the Bosphorus, while in a state of intoxication; and

and, lastly, a boy was drowned, by jumping overboard from the Wrangler, to avoid punishment.

The deaths from external violence and drowning may be thus arranged :

Seven men were killed by wounds and injuries sustained by falling from aloft ; two by injuries sustained by falls from the upper to the lower deck ; three by accidental injuries received on board ; two were killed by accidentally coming in front of the muzzles of guns at the moment they were fired ; one died of wounds received in a fray on shore ; and one committed suicide.

Five were drowned by falling overboard from different parts of the ship ; four by the upsetting of boats ; one while bathing ; two by falling into the sea when intoxicated ; one in some manner not stated ; and two by voluntarily jumping overboard. Of the sixteen killed, one was an officer, one a marine, and the remainder blue-jackets. Of the drowned, one was an officer, one a marine, and the remainder blue-jackets.

The total deaths for the year, from all causes, amounted to 142 ; of these, 110 were from disease ; and 32, from wounds, accidents and drowning, the former being in the ratio of 9·9, and the latter of 2·9 to the 1,000 of mean force, which in both cases agrees with the average loss in the Mediterranean Fleet for many consecutive years, when not engaged in warlike operations. One hundred and seventy-one persons were invalided, and sent to England for further treatment, or, if incurable, to be discharged from the service.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Fever:						
Continued and Remittent	679	61·2	1	- -	27	2·4
Intermittent	164	14·7	—	—	—	—
Eruptive Fevers:						
Small Pox	16	1·4	—	—	—	—
Varicella	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Nervous System:						
Inflammation of Brain	1	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Apoplexy	47	4·2	- -	- -	8	—
Epilepsy	27	2·4	4	—	—	—
Insanity	9	- -	4	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	63	5·6	1	- -	5	—
Paralysis	7	- -	1	—	—	—
Various	68	6·1	1	- -	1	—
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs:						
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	169	15·2	12	1·1	6	—
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	39	3·5	24	2·2	26	2·3
Influenza and Catarrh	1,634	147·3	- -	- -	1	—
Various	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels:						
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart	42	3 7	12	1·1	3	—
Aneurism	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Hæmorrhois	49	4·4	—	—	—	—
Varix	10	- -	6	—	—	—
Various	11	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels:						
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels	13	1·1	- -	- -	2	—
Cholera	23	2·1	- -	- -	7	—
Diarrhœa	1,498	126·1	7	- -	3	—
Dysentery	56	5·1	2	- -	8	—
Constipation and Colic	288	25·9	—	—	—	—
Colica Pictonum	13	1·1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver, &c.:						
Inflammation of Liver	26	2·3	1	- -	2	—
Jaundice	52	4·6	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Diseases of the Genital and Urinary Organs:						
Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder	5	—	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	513	46·2	3	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	198	17·8	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	222	20·	1	—	—	—
Stricture	58	5·2	9	—	—	—
Various	7	—	1	—	1	—
Diseases of the Muscles, Bones, &c.:						
Rheumatism	772	69·5	16	1·4	1	—
Gout	7	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	7	—	2	—	—	—
Various	2	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the Organs of the Senses:						
Ophthalmia	153	13·7	2	—	—	—
Amaurosis	4	—	1	—	—	—
Otitis	28	2·4	—	—	—	—
Hemeralopia and Nyctalopia	11	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin, of the Glandular System, &c.:						
Erysipelas	48	4·2	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	21	1·8	5	—	—	—
Cynanche	290	26·2	—	—	—	—
Bubo (Symp.)	163	14·6	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone	3,169	2185·7	2	—	1	—
Ulcer	875	78·9	11	—	—	—
Psora	105	9·5	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	130	11·6	—	—	—	—
Various	32	2·8	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases:						
Dyspepsia and Debility	319	28·7	11	—	—	—
Scurvy	15	1·3	—	—	—	—
Purpura	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	12	1·1	1	—	—	—
Hydrocele	11	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries, &c.:						
Wounds and Injuries	2,828	254·1	13	1·1	15	1·3
Burns and Scalds	109	9·2	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia	19	1·7	11	—	—	—
Cause not known	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	3	—
Drowned	—	—	—	—	13	1·1
TOTAL	15,153	1366·3	171	15·4	142	12·8

Mediterranean Station.

Table, No. 2.

Showing the Name of the Ship; Number of Guns, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Cases of Disease and Injury; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem, and the Ratio per 1,000 Sick Daily.

NAME OF SHIP.	Horse Power, Number of Guns, &c.	Period.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
	H.P. G.						
Agamemnon	Sc. 600 91	6 mo.	795	395	4,319	11·8	29·8
Algiers	Sc. 600 91	8 mo.	530	350	4,336	11·9	34·
Apollo	- - 7 mo.		80	45	748	2 1	46·8
Ariel	Sc. 60 9	year	90	90	896	2·4	26·6
Arrow	Sc. 160 4	„	65	65	648	1·9	29·2
Banshee	P.W. 350 2	7 mo.	70	40	346	·9	22·2
Beagle	Sc. 160 4	year	60	60	649	1·9	31·7
Brunswick	Sc. 400 80	9 mo.	590	440	9,015	24·7	56·1
Caradoc	P.W. 350 2	year	65	65	1,273	3·5	53·9
Centaur	P.W. 540 6	6 mo.	200	100	1,483	4·1	41·
Conflict	Sc. 400 8	9 mo.	155	115	2,806	7·9	68·7
Conqueror	Sc. 800 101	3 mo.	855	215	3,371	9·2	42·8
Coquette	Sc. 200 4	„	85	20	549	1·5	75·
Cressy	Sc. 800 80	„	720	180	3,980	10·9	60·
Curaçoa	Sc. 350 31	year	315	315	4,222	11·6	36·8
Curlew	Sc. 60 9	„	100	100	2,347	6·4	64·
Desperate	Sc. 400 8	9 mo.	165	125	2,004	5·5	44·
Diamond	- - 27	year	250	250	3,935	10·8	43·2
Duke of Wellington	Sc. 700 131	3 mo.	1,070	265	5,005	13·7	51·7
Firebrand	P.W. 410 6	7 mo.	180	105	1,478	4·1	39·1
Furious	P.W. 400 16	„	215	125	1,364	3·7	29·6
Gladiator	P.W. 430 6	year	200	200	4,589	12·6	63·
Hannibal	Sc. 450 91	10 mo.	830	690	9,925	27·2	39·4
Harpy	P.W. 200 1	11 mo.	50	45	590	1·6	31·1
Hibernia	- - 104	year	225	225	4,110	11·3	50·2
Highflyer	Sc. 250 21	5 mo.	235	95	1,590	4·3	45·3
Leander	- - 50	9 mo.	485	365	5,601	15·3	41·9
Leopard	P.W. 560 18	7 mo.	280	165	1,559	4·2	25·4
Lynx	Sc. 160 4	year	60	60	1,469	4·	66·
Magicienne	P.W. 400 16	7 mo.	270	160	2,649	7·2	50·
Majestic	Sc. 400 80	9 mo.	680	570	10,605	29·1	51·
Medina	P.W. 312 4	year	60	60	1,751	4·8	80·
Melampus	- - 42	9 mo.	170	120	1,080	2·9	24·2
Meteor	Sc. 150 14	3 mo.	170	40	723	1·9	47·5
Miranda	Sc. 250 15	year	195	195	3,373	9·2	47·1
Modeste	- - 18	7 mo.	130	80	798	2·2	27·5
Oberon	P.W. 260 3	year	55	55	744	2·1	38·2
Odin	P.W. 560 16	7 mo.	230	135	1,309	3·6	26·7
Osprey	Sc. 200 4	4 mo.	85	25	457	1·2	48·
Princess Royal	Sc. 400 91	year	760	760	5,113	14·	18·4
Queen	- - 116	7 mo.	735	430	4,800	13·2	30·
Recruit	P.W. 160 6	year	65	65	1,314	3·6	55·4
Royal Albert	Sc. 500 121	„	970	970	17,649	48·3	49·8
St. Jean d'Acre	Sc. 600 101	6 mo.	865	430	5,236	14·3	33·2
Sidon	P.W. 560 22	7 mo.	280	165	1,750	4·8	29·1
Simoom	Sc. 350 8	6 mo.	195	95	1,691	4·6	48·4
Snake	Sc. 160 4	year	65	65	1,068	2·9	44·6
Sphinx	P.W. 500 6	„	180	180	3,236	8·9	49·4
Spiteful	P.W. 280 6	„	160	160	2,414	6·6	41·3
Stromboli	P.W. 280 6	„	165	165	4,575	12·6	76·4
Swallow	Sc. 60 9	„	95	95	1,748	4·8	50·
Tartarus	P.W. 136 4	„	60	60	1,643	4·5	75·
Terrible	P.W. 800 21	7 mo.	275	160	2,878	7·9	49·4
Tribune	Sc. 300 31	3 mo.	300	75	1,012	2·8	37·3
Triton	P.W. 260 3	9 mo.	70	50	869	2·3	46·
Valorous	P.W. 400 16	8 mo.	220	145	1,072	2·9	19·9
Vesuvius	P.W. 280 6	4 mo.	145	50	1,080	2·9	58·
Vigilant	Sc. 200 4	3 mo.	85	20	568	1·6	80·
Viper	Sc. 160 4	year	65	65	1,275	3·5	53·8
Vulture	P.W. 470 6	6 mo.	190	95	2,494	6·8	71·6
Wanderer	Sc. 200 4	3 mo.	80	20	445	1·2	60·
Weser	P.W. 160 6	4 mo.	60	20	296	·9	45·
Wrangler	Sc. 160 4	year	60	60	459	1·3	25·

Mediterranean Station.

Table, No. 3,

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in each Ship on the Mediterranean Station.

Names of Ships.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.					Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.			Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.	
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.	Small Pox, &c.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Neuralgia, Headache, &c.	Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart.	Hæmorrhois, &c.
Agamemnon	26	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	56	–	4
Algiers	6	5	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	2	66	–	1
Apollo	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	–
Ariel	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	7	1	–
Arrow	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	–
Banshee	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Beagle	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–
Brunswick	17	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	79	1	–
Caradoc	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–
Centaur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	–	2
Conflict	4	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	21	–	–
Conqueror	14	8	–	–	–	1	–	3	7	2	33	3	2
Coquette	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cressy	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	35	1	2
Curaçoa	14	25	–	1	1	–	1	–	6	4	12	5	–
Curlew	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	1	18	2	3
Desperate	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	3
Diamond	10	7	–	–	–	–	* –	1	8	1	42	1	1
Duke of Wellington	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	7	36	4	1
Firebrand	8	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	3	–	20	–	1
Furious	10	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	1*	2
Gladiator	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	68	3	–
Hannibal	243	–	1	–	–	2	14	7	2	2	44	–	1
Harpy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	3
Hibernia	16	–	–	1	3	–	2	5	3	–	28	–	1
Highflyer	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	8	–	1
Leander	12	67	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	1	62	–	–
Leopard	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	17	–	–
Lynx	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	12	–	2
Magicienne	–	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	13	2	1
Majestic	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	68	–	–
Medina	10	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	27	–	–
Melampus	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	17	–	1
Meteor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	16	–	1
Miranda	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	44	–	–
Modeste	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	20	–	–
Oberon	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	15	–	–
Odin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	28	–	–
Osprey	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	–
Princess Royal	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	4	–	108	2	4
Queen	20	6	–	–	2	–	3	9	1	–	79	–	1
Recruit	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	7	–	–
Royal Albert	68	–	–	1	1	1	3	1	21	1	180	7	4
St. Jean d'Acre	23	1	–	–	2	1	6	3	10	1	9	1	1
Sidon	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	1	–
Simoom	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	15	1	1
Snake	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	–	–
Sphinx	19	–	9	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	32	–	–
Spiteful	21	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	5	2	14	1	1
Stromboli	9	–	–	1	2	–	1	3	5	–	39	–	–
Swallow	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	43	–	–
Tartarus	11	3	1	3	1	–	5	–	3	–	7	–	3
Terrible	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	9
Tribune	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1
Triton	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	33	–	–
Valorous	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	5	2	13	–	2
Vesuvius	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	3
Vigilant	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	–	1
Viper	7	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	21	–	3
Vulture	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	11	–	–
Wanderer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Weser	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–
Wrangler	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–

* 1 Aneurism.

(continued)

Mediterranean Station.

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of SHIPS.	Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.				Diseases of the Liver, &c.		Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals.					Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Inflammation, Constipation, Colic, &c.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture.	Various.	Rheumatism, &c.	Gout.
Agamemnon	–	12	1	9	–	5	7	4	2	–	–	28	–
Algiers	–	73	1	20	–	5	21	12	7	1	–	19	–
Apollo	–	12	–	2	–	3	11	2	–	–	–	1	–
Ariel	–	15	1	2	–	–	13	2	6	–	–	9	–
Arrow	–	15	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	9	1
Banshee	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	2	–
Beagle	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	–
Brunswick	–	22	1	5	–	–	68	28	32	1	1	27	–
Caradoc	–	4	–	1	1	–	10	7	5	–	–	6	–
Centaur	–	29	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	3	–	8	–
Conflict	–	44	–	3	–	–	7	5	2	–	–	8	–
Conqueror	2	79	1	2	–	1	12	–	8	–	1	26	–
Coquette	–	14	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–
Cressy	–	14	–	3	–	–	13	–	6	1	1	15	–
Curaçoa	–	44	3	37	3	–	8	1	1	1	–	20	2
Curlew	–	32	1	7	–	–	3	1	1	1	–	21	–
Desperate	–	79	–	11	–	–	3	–	5	1	–	18	–
Diamond	–	22	1	4	–	–	11	2	1	–	–	16	–
Duke of Wellington	–	80	3	6	2	3	15	–	7	1	–	11	1
Firebrand	2	10	–	6	1	–	14	1	–	1	–	–	–
Furious	–	17	–	6	2	1	6	5	2	–	–	–	–
Gladiator	–	59	–	28	–	–	6	7	–	5	1	12	–
Hannibal	–	84	–	7	4	3	10	2	11	–	–	8	–
Harpy	–	12	2	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	40	–
Hibernia	2	40	3	12	1	1	6	4	3	1	–	6	–
Highflyer	–	13	–	3	–	–	3	8	2	1	–	31	–
Leander	1	93	4	5	–	1	5	–	5	1	–	10	–
Leopard	–	22	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	1
Lynx	–	16	–	9	2*	–	2	–	–	–	–	13	–
Magicienne	–	31	–	1	–	–	6	6	6	–	–	8	–
Majestic	–	43	–	–	2	2	32	4	13	3	–	10	–
Medina	–	12	1	6	–	1	2	3	–	1	–	15	–
Melampus	–	10	1	2	–	1	4	2	3	3	–	6	–
Meteor	–	6	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	6	–
Miranda	–	23	10	23	1	–	6	3	6	1	–	11	–
Modeste	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	4	1	–	–	6	–
Oberon	1	18	–	5	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	6	1
Odin	–	6	–	1	–	–	4	1	1	1	–	16	–
Osprey	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Princess Royal	1	24	–	2	2	6	46	6	26	8	–	26	–
Queen	–	–	–	–	–	4	23	11	7	–	–	17	–
Recruit	–	14	–	5	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	4	–
Royal Albert	–	102	3	7	–	4	18	19	18	4	2	59	–
St. Jean d'Acre	–	13	–	14	2	5	27	1	3	1	2	25	–
Sidon	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	3	1	2	–
Simoom	–	4	–	3	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	9	–
Snake	–	11	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	8	–
Sphinx	–	8	–	2	–	1	5	1	–	–	2	7	–
Spiteful	–	16	1	1	–	–	5	2	2	3	–	5	–
Stromboli	2	8	–	4	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	17	–
Swallow	2	11	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	7	–
Tartarus	–	14	6	2	1	–	6	1	–	–	1	7	–
Terrible	–	9	2	3	–	–	8	16	7	1	–	7	–
Tribune	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	1	1	–	–	2	–
Triton	–	14	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	–
Valorous	–	2	3	3	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	14	–
Vesuvius	–	30	–	3	–	–	2	4	2	–	–	6	–
Vigilant	8	13	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	4	–
Viper	–	9	–	6	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	–
Vulture	–	18	3	3	–	2	10	2	2	3	–	12	–
Wanderer	1	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Weser	–	10	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–
Wrangler	–	6	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–

* 1 Splenitis.

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of SHIPS.	Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affection of Eyes, &c.		Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue.							Diseases not classed, nor specified in the above Arrangement.		Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.		
	Inflammation, &c.	Otitis, &c.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmones, &c.	Ulcer.	Psora, &c.	Eruptions, &c.	Dyspepsia.	Dropsy, &c. Worms.	Wounds and Injuries.	Burns and Scalds.	Hernia.
Agamemnon	9	2	–	1	7	5	58	17	14	4	38	1	69	3	–
Algiers	6	–	–	–	8	15	103	16	–	1	11	4	77	2	–
Apollo	2	–	1	–	–	1	9	–	2	1	7	–	10	–	1
Ariel	3	–	–	1	–	2	59	9	4	4	9	–	13	–	1
Arrow	–	–	2	–	2	–	23	3	–	2	5	–	18	1	–
Banshee	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	1	–	3	1	–
Beagle	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	5	–	–	–	1	7	1	–
Brunswick	2	–	4	1	8	14	159	27	7	1	6	–	123	12	–
Caradoc	1	–	–	–	4	2	19	17	–	–	2	1	15	1	–
Centaur	1	–	1	–	4	–	30	20	3	–	20	5	25	–	1
Conflict	1	–	4	1	4	2	106	24	4	2	3	–	56	6	1
Conqueror	2	–	10	2	26	6	46	33	7	–	5	1	63	–	2
Coquette	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	4	1	1	–	–	11	1	–
Cressy	1	1	3	–	22	3	57	13	17	1	9	–	46	3	–
Curaçoa	4	7	1	1	17	5	63	14	1	2	2	–	60	–	–
Curlew	7	–	–	–	2	1	59	9	1	7	23	2	27	4	–
Desperate	–	–	–	–	2	2	34	3	–	12	24	4	21	1	–
Diamond	1	6	–	–	4	3	124	18	1	1	11	–	78	1	–
Duke of Wellington	4	–	–	–	9	9	62	18	–	6	4	1	74	–	–
Firebrand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	4	–	–
Furious	1	–	–	–	2	2	29	7	–	–	2	–	25	3	–
Gladiator	3	2	–	–	32	–	84	26	–	–	10	–	37	3	1
Hannibal	5	–	2	2	–	8	223	25	3	11	38	7	53	8	–
Harpy	1	–	–	1	4	1	17	5	–	–	18	1	10	1	–
Hibernia	9	1	3	1	–	4	57	21	–	15	17	–	67	3	–
Highflyer	–	–	1	–	7	2	9	1	–	2	–	4	20	1	–
Leander	4	3	2	–	12	1	87	33	4	2	5	2	115	4	1
Leopard	2	–	1	–	2	1	23	10	1	–	3	–	51	2	–
Lynx	–	–	–	–	2	1	9	8	–	–	2	–	20	2	1
Magicienne	2	–	2	–	3	1	65	18	2	3	8	2	36	3	–
Majestic	5	–	–	–	25	1	128	49	7	1	19	–	93	4	1
Medina	8	–	–	–	–	1	24	26	–	–	3	1	47	–	–
Melampus	1	–	–	–	2	1	27	1	3	–	34	1	9	2	–
Meteor	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	2	–	–	1	–	5	–	–
Minerva	1	–	–	–	–	1	93	15	–	–	14	–	106	–	–
Modeste	3	–	–	–	–	2	18	2	–	–	2	–	73	–	–
Oberon	3	–	–	–	–	–	45	2	1	3	2	–	26	2	–
Odin	–	–	2	2	–	–	27	8	–	–	3	1	28	–	–
Osprey	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	4	1	7	–	–
Princess Royal	13	–	1	1	16	16	222	71	7	3	10	–	205	2	–
Queen	8	–	–	–	1	4	74	11	3	5	13	10	101	2	2
Recruit	1	–	–	–	2	1	15	9	–	4	–	–	12	3	–
Royal Albert	9	2	4	–	21	16	258	106	4	15	70	8	256	–	–
St. Jean d'Acre	6	1	–	1	14	2	48	30	1	7	19	1	81	6	1
Sidon	1	1	–	–	–	1	8	1	–	–	2	–	29	1	–
Simoom	4	–	1	–	2	1	22	–	1	2	1	–	26	2	1
Snake	–	–	1	–	2	–	17	3	–	–	8	–	12	1	–
Sphinx	5	–	–	1	2	–	38	28	–	–	14	–	66	1	–
Spiteful	1	–	–	–	3	1	51	8	–	2	8	2	31	2	–
Stromboli	3	–	–	–	5	–	127	13	1	5	17	11	91	1	1
Swallow	–	–	1	–	1	3	23	5	–	–	3	–	31	1	–
Tartarus	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	10	–	4	9	1	15	1	–
Terrible	3	–	1	–	–	1	55	21	1	–	6	–	43	3	–
Tribune	1	–	–	1	1	–	7	1	1	3	18	–	14	2	–
Triton	1	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	–	–	2	–	13	–	–
Valorous	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	3	–	3	6	–	27	1	–
Vesuvius	–	–	–	–	–	4	36	3	–	1	5	3	15	–	–
Vigilant	–	–	–	2	–	1	16	–	1	1	2	–	8	–	–
Viper	2	2	–	2	5	–	25	–	–	1	2	2	4	1	–
Vulture	4	–	–	–	9	3	49	13	–	5	11	1	36	4	4
Wanderer	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	2	–	–	3	–	4	–	–
Weser	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Wrangler	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	3	–	1	–	–

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - - - - -

SHEWING the Total Number of MEN INVALIDED in the - - -

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Agamemnon.	Algiers.	Ariel.	Beagle.	Caradoc.	Centaur.	Conflict.	Conqueror.	Cressy.	Curaçoa.	Curlew.	Desperate.	Duke of Wellington.	Firebrand.	Furious.	Gladiator.	Hannibal.	Harpy.	Hibernia.
Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Neuralgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Epilepsy	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	7	–	–	1	–	–	–
Asthma	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Varix	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Varicocele	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Kidneys	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cystitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Periostitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rheumatism	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Abdominal Tumour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Popliteal Tumour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scrofula	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Abscess	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amaurosis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debility, Dyspepsia, &c.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dropsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Hernia	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	1	2	4	1	4	1	1	2	5	1	3	2	14	3	1	4	17	1	–

Table, No. 4.

Force employed on the Mediterranean Station.

	Leander.	Leopard.	Lynx.	Magicienne.	Majestic.	Miranda.	Modeste.	Odin.	Princess Royal.	Royal Albert.	Sidon.	Simoom.	Sphynx.	Stromboli.	Swallow.	Terrible.	Tribune.	Triton.	Vesuvius.	Vigilant.	Vulture.	Wrangler.	TOTAL.
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12
	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	24
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	5
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2
	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	9
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	16
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	13
	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11
	3	2	2	2	6	6	1	2	2	39	1	2	5	2	2	5	5	1	7	2	5	1	171

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - - - -

SHEWING the Total Number of DEATHS in the - - - -

CAUSE of DEATH.	Agamemnon.	Algiers.	Apollo.	Arrow.	Beagle.	Brunswick.	Caradoc.	Centaur.	Conflict.	Conqueror.	Cressy.	Curaçoa.	Curlew.	Desperate.	Diamond.	Duke of Wellington.	Firebrand.	Gladiator.	Hannibal.	Hibernia.
Continued and Remittent Fever. - -	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	2
Measles - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Brain -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Apoplexy - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coup de Soleil - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delirium Tremens -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Influenza - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Phthisis - - -	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–
Cholera - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Dysentery - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteritis - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Disease of Heart - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism of Aorta -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rupture of Vena Cava -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rupture of Coronary Vein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Liver - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diseased Joint - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rheumatism - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morbus Brightii - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abscess - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Wounds and Injuries -	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Suicide - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Drowned - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	–
Not known - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	2	6	1	1	1	9	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	4	2	5	2	12	2

Table, No. 5.

Force employed on the Mediterranean Station.

Leander.	Leopard.	Lynx.	Majestic.	Melampus.	Miranda.	Oberon.	Osprey.	Princess Royal.	Queen.	Recruit.	Royal Albert.	St. Jean d'Acre.	Sidon.	Spiteful.	Sphinx.	Stromboli.	Swallow.	Terrible.	Valorous.	Vigilant.	Viper.	Vulture.	Wesser.	Wrangler.	TOTAL.
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	2	1	7	1	1	2	1	5	9	1	21	1	1	4	5	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	142

WEST INDIES.

West India Station.

THERE were thirty-seven vessels employed on the North American and West India station during the year 1856; fourteen of these remained during the entire year on the station; the remainder from five to eleven months. In a force scattered over regions so different in their effects on the European constitution, it is not difficult to discover on what division of the station the respective vessels were employed, simply by reference to the diseases most prevalent amongst the crew. Periodic fevers, for instance, were most prevalent amongst those ships' companies that were permitted to land in the West Indies, or who were exposed to miasmuta at various anchorages, on the coast of Central America, particularly at Greytown, where the sluggish water of the Nicaragua creeps slowly through marshes and mangrove thickets on its way to the sea; while yellow fever broke out amongst those only that held either direct or indirect communication with some infected ship or community on the West Indian division of the station. On the other hand, pulmonary affections were most prevalent and most severe amongst those who were exposed to the cold damp winds and tempestuous weather on the coast of North America.

By referring to Table No. 2, it will be seen that the greatest loss of service from wounds and sickness on the North American and West Indian stations occurred in the Arachne; this is entirely to be ascribed to the general prevalence of boils, small irritable ulcers, and to the innumerable complaints which invariably make their appearance in almost every newly-raised ship's company. The surgeon observes, in reference to the health-condition of the men, that "every scratch received, every pimple, and indeed almost every mosquito bite, degenerates into an ulcer." The loss of service was also great in the Malacca, in consequence of a most destructive eruption of yellow fever; and in the Arrogant, in consequence of remitting fever and ulcer contracted while she lay off Greytown.

town. Most of the vessels which remained for any length of time at anchor off Greytown or Central America, exhibit a high rate of sickness from the general prevalence of these two diseases. There were five ships of the line on the station, and in these the average loss from wounds and sickness, with the exception of the Orion, was much lower than in any other class of vessels; they were employed principally on the most healthy parts of the station, namely, at Halifax and Bermuda. The high rate of sickness in the Orion was the result of syphilitic disease, carried out from England, and of ulcerative and febrile diseases, subsequently contracted off Central America. West India Station.

The last-named vessel left England about the middle of May, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 13th of July, where a few cases (eight) of fever were contracted, though she lay at a distance of two miles from the shore; they were accompanied with vomiting and purging, and on that account were called gastric; none of the patients had been out of the vessel. She left Barbadoes on the 18th of July, and arrived at Greytown on the 27th; shortly afterwards, fever, which the surgeon states was generally of a continued type, with slight exacerbations towards the evening, began to prevail. A few cases assumed a typhoid character, one of which proved fatal on the seventh day. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, by the immediate removal of such cases from the sick-bay into a screened berth between the guns on the main deck, which, it is stated, happily had the effect of preventing any increase in their number. Whether these bad cases had become infectious, there were not, it is assumed, any means of finding out, either then or afterwards, in consequence of the impossibility of distinguishing between the effects produced by local and personal causes, if the latter in reality did exist.

The ship's company of the Nile enjoyed a most remarkable exemption from febrile disease, though she lay at Bermuda during the prevalence of yellow fever amongst the troops and inhabitants on shore. The ship lay off Ireland Island, near the dock-yard, to which the officers had free access, and the boats' crews were constantly employed between it and the ship, but they were not allowed to sleep on shore; it was therefore fortunate they escaped this formidable scourge. One of her men, however, died of yellow fever in the hospital, where there were several cases under treatment. The returns from the Pembroke shew even a more remarkable exemption from fever

West India Station.

fever than those from the preceding vessel. She lay at anchor from the beginning of the year until the end of June, in Grassy Bay, Bermuda. The men were seldom permitted to land on leave; but they were employed in detachments at the dock-yard, unloading vessels, and assisting in the erection of stores. The Malacca arrived on the 5th of June with yellow fever on board; but as she was very properly placed in quarantine, the crew of the Pembroke had no communication with her; she, in fact, did not lose a man by fever, from the time she arrived on the station to the end of the year. The Cornwallis was also at Bermuda continuously from the 1st of January to the 30th of June; and although twelve cases of fever occurred amongst her crew, they were, with one exception, of an ephemeral character, seldom lasting longer than five or six days. The exceptional case followed a debauch on shore, which seems to have aggravated all the symptoms; still the patient recovered. The Euryalus arrived on the station late in June; during the early part of the year she had been employed in the Baltic and North Sea. She first touched at Bermuda, and subsequently at Port-au-Prince and Port Royal; but in consequence of the death of her surgeon, her returns are defective. Her crew, however, appear to have suffered but little from febrile disease. The crew of the Imperieuse were also tolerably exempt from fever from the time she arrived on the station in July until the end of September. After this, she remained generally at anchor, but sometimes under weigh, off Greytown, Bluefields and Corn Island, on the coast of Central America, where, probably from the want of fresh provisions, the general health of the ship's company became greatly deteriorated, and out of nine cases of fever that occurred during the quarter, two terminated in death.

The Arrogant left Portsmouth on the 10th of June, and after touching at the Island of Madeira, arrived at Barbadoes on the 7th of July; during this period there were a few cases of fever, which, contrary to the generality of fevers contracted on the open sea, shewed marked periodicity. She left Barbadoes on the 18th of July, and anchored at Greytown on the 28th of the same month; left Greytown on the 2d of September, and anchored at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 11th; she again left on the 23d, and arrived at Greytown on the 28th, where she remained until the 12th of November. After touching at Chagres on the 14th, she ramained for about three weeks at anchor off Aspinwall; she left the latter on the 6th of December, and arrived at Port Royal on the 16th, where

where she remained until the end of the year. During the greater part of this time it is evident she must have been frequently for days within the influence of the malarial emanations peculiar to many places on this part of the station; consequently, after her arrival at Greytown, the endemic fever of the country gradually began to make its appearance, and attacked a large proportion of the crew, but in no instance did it prove fatal: between the 1st of July and the 30th of September there were upwards of a hundred cases, including secondary attacks; but during the following three months there were about sixty only, and these were less severe. The crews of the Orion and Imperieuse did not suffer to the same extent; but these vessels were anchored two miles further from the land on the outside of the harbour, which sufficiently accounts for their having been less severely attacked.

The Pylades was employed in the Baltic during the early part of the year; but she subsequently proceeded to North America, where she remained for some time, and again returned to England; consequently her returns show that her ship's company were not attacked by any disease of a local or climatorial character. There was only one case of fever, and that appears to have been contracted in England. The Tartar arrived on the West Indian division of the station early in July, and subsequently visited Barbadoes, Greytown, Vera Cruz, Havanna, Halifax, and Port Royal; during that time there occurred fifty-nine cases of fever, but, with the exception of three that died, they were not of a serious nature. The attacks appear to have been of most frequent occurrence when the vessel was employed off the coast of Central America; and though they are mentioned as being of a continued type, it is possible the remissions may have been overlooked by the medical officer who drew up the returns, which are anything but creditable to him. It can hardly be supposed that the fevers prevalent in this vessel was of a continued type, while in the others it was in almost every instance periodic.

The Cossack was employed off the coast of Central America from July to the end of the year. After the vessel had been for some weeks at anchor off Greytown, fever began to attack the men; it was of the usual periodic type, and had no resemblance to yellow fever: two cases, however, terminated in death. The surgeon of this vessel mentions that "The rains at Greytown usually commence in April, and fall gently until about the end of May, when they become more abundant, and are occasionally accompanied by thunder and lightning

West India Station.

lightning. They gradually subside in December, when a north-west wind sets in, which is pure and refreshing."

In the Falcon, which was stationed off Cuba and St. Domingo during the greater part of the last six months of the year, there occurred upwards of thirty cases of endemic fever, principally amongst men who had been on shore on leave; many of these cases were severe and protracted, but one which was contracted on shore at Port Royal or Kingston, assumed the yellow type, and ended in death. A number of attacks of the same kind followed; but the vessel went to sea, and the fever entirely ceased.

The Archer, which had previously been employed on the home station, left Plymouth for the West Indies on the 17th of June, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 14th of July; thence she proceeded to the coast of Central America, where she remained until the close of the year, lying for the greater part of the time off Greytown. Shortly after her arrival, periodic fevers began to prevail on board; but they were chiefly of an ephemeral character; one case, however, of yellow fever, which appears to have been contracted on shore at Belize, ended in death. The patient, one of the subordinate officers, had been on shore several days, and while there, led an irregular life. It is also stated that two or three cases of decided yellow fever had occurred in the town; whether he had come in contact with any of the persons, there were no means of ascertaining; but he slept in a house where a gentleman was lying ill of some acute disease.

The Basilisk arrived on the station late in June; and notwithstanding that the heat of her lower deck and stoke-holds, in consequence of her peculiar construction, was very great, the stokers did not suffer in health so much as might have been expected; one fainted while at work, and one of the engineers had an attack of fever, supposed to have been brought on by the excessive heat, which ranged, according to the number of boilers in use, from 130° to 150°. On the 13th of November she arrived at Bermuda from Halifax, and was immediately taken into the Cumber, for the purpose of obtaining coal, "and in somewhat less than four hours the junior Lieutenant was seized with shivering, which was followed by the usual train of febrile symptoms." On the 17th two cases of a similar kind occurred, which were sent to the naval hospital. As the fever prevalent in these islands had been confined to the western district, the vessel was moved to Murray's

Murray's Anchorage, in the east, which hitherto had escaped; but during the eight days she remained there, four additional cases occurred; she was therefore shifted to an anchorage off Ireland Island; and on the 30th all hands were turned over to the Weymouth Hulk,—a change which at last seemed to arrest the progress of the disease. The total numbers of cases from the time she arrived at Bermuda up to the end of the year, amounted to twenty-two, of which two died after they had been sent to hospital. These cases appear to have assumed the yellow type while in the hospital, where there were others under treatment at the time. Whether the fever, in the Basilisk, arose from some cause within the vessel, there are no means of ascertaining; but it is pretty evident it could not be ascribed to any climatorial cause, and in the opinion of the medical officer it was different from the fever which had been so fatal to the inhabitants,—meaning yellow fever.

The Driver remained only two or three months on the station, the greater part of the time at Bermuda. Her crew did not suffer from any disease of an endemic nature. The Intrepid arrived at Barbadoes from England on the 14th of July, with her crew in good health. After coaling, she proceeded to Greytown, and remained principally at anchor off the same part of the coast until the end of the year. Fever of the usual periodic character began to attack the crew, but not so generally as in some of the other vessels in the same locality. A few of the cases were severe, and one terminated in death, on the eighth day from the date of the attack. In the Medea, which returned to England, her period of service having expired, there were a few cases of fever; but, generally speaking, they were not severe.

The Pioneer left England on the 13th of June, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 13th of July. Up to this time the crew had been tolerably healthy, and free from fever. One case, supposed to have been caused by the heat of the weather, occurred after leaving the above island, and while on the passage to Greytown, within a mile of which she anchored on the 27th of July. The surgeon mentions that, for some time the weather was fine, though warm; there was frequently no sea breeze, and occasionally in the evening the land breeze was preceded by thunder and lightning; afterwards the atmosphere became more cool and refreshing. Up to the 14th of August, when she sailed for Salt Creek, a small village off Costa Rica, about sixty-five miles southward of Greytown, no case of fever had occurred; but one was now put on the sick list. On the 16th, she anchored

West India Station.

chored close to the shore in the harbour of Bocas del Toro. Periodic fevers now began to occur, attacking men who had neither been on shore, nor much exposed to the rays of the sun. She next anchored off the Corn Islands, which lie at no great distance from the coast; and after remaining for two weeks, again returned to Greytown. At the Corn Islands the men were not permitted to land, but they were supplied abundantly with excellent fruit of various kinds, and vegetables. With the exception of ten days spent at sea, the Pioneer remained throughout September, October and November close to the shore at Greytown; yet, compared with other vessels, the crew continued healthy. Twelve cases of an aguish character took place, but they were principally secondary attacks. In seeking for some cause to account for the exemption of this ship's company from the endemic remittent so prevalent in other ships, the following remarks, taken from one of the nosological returns, appears to be sufficient: "The executive officers took care not to expose the men unnecessarily to the heat of the day, and working or watering parties were not permitted to leave in weather which was likely to be detrimental to their health. The decks were well ventilated, and the holds and bilges kept clean, and frequently washed out with a solution of the chloride of zinc."

The Scorpion, a surveying vessel, was employed at and off the Islands of St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas and Tortola, until the beginning of August; she then proceeded to Bermuda, where she remained until the end of the year. A few cases of fever occurred, principally amongst men who had been on shore or away in boats, either on leave or duty; but none proved fatal. The Daring, a 12-gun sloop, was mostly employed during the first six months of the year, amongst the Leeward Islands; with the exception of a few aguish attacks, and a few cases of febrile disease of an ephemeral character, no sickness referrible to the climate made its appearance on board.

After fitting out at Sheerness, the Victor sailed for the West India station, and arrived at Barbadoes on the 12th of July, at Port Royal, Jamacia, on the 20th, and at Greytown on the 30th of the same month. After this, with the exception of about a fortnight, when she went to Jamacia for stores, she remained off the Mosquito coast until the end of the year. In this vessel the majority of the fever cases were of an aguish character; they were not severe, but some of them were obstinate. While lying at Greytown, great care was taken to preserve

serve the health of the men; they were not allowed to go on shore on leave, nor employed in the sun's rays between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rain-awnings were constantly spread, and boats' crews were never long absent at a time.

The reports from the Espiegle are not complete, the surgeon died in August, of fever, a few days after he had been discharged from Port Royal Hospital, in which he had been for some time a patient for intermitting fever. As he appears to have been only two or three days ill, there is every reason to suppose the disease was of the true yellow type, which in all probability he contracted while in the hospital. The Mariner, another vessel of the same class, was almost constantly employed on the West Indian division of the station throughout the year, and on several occasions she anchored at the Havanna, Jamaica, and other islands infected by yellow fever, yet the crew entirely escaped, owing, as the surgeon remarks, to the ship being almost constantly at sea: she frequently anchored at the Island of St. Thomas, where the disease was prevalent, but never remained there more than a few hours. Eight cases of the common endemic were contracted on shore at Belize in October, of which one terminated in death. The patient, previously to the attack, had indulged freely in drinking while on leave.

Although the Arab was a good deal in the harbours of the West Indies throughout the year, her returns present but few cases of fever, though she lost two men by yellow fever. Both died in Port Royal Hospital. One of the cases terminated nineteen days after it was received into the hospital, the other in three. The surgeon was of opinion, and not without reason, that the former assumed the yellow type after its reception into the hospital. The worst cases of fever in this vessel appear to have been contracted on shore at Port Royal, where the men were permitted to go on shore on leave.

During the early part of the year the Boscawen visited Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Jamacia, and the Havanna. At Barbadoes and Grenada parties of seamen were employed watering the ship; and subsequently at Jamacia the crew were allowed to go on shore; yet during all this time only three slight cases of intermitting fever were placed on the sick list. From April the 16th until June the 19th she remained at anchor off St. George's, one of the Bermuda group. The men were occasionally employed in the ordinary duties on board; sometimes they were sent to work in the dock-yard, and on several occasions they had

West India Station.

had leave; yet, with the exception of two slight aguish attacks, they entirely escaped fever, The surgeon observes that while on shore they enjoyed themselves rationally, without committing any of those excesses which are so injurious to health. On the 21st of June she arrived at Halifax, and remained on that part of the station until the end of November, when she returned to Bermuda. Yellow fever was then raging on several of the islands, but it had not yet reached St. George's; precautions were however taken to prevent the men from committing excesses, or unnecessarily exposing themselves to climatic agencies while on shore; and not one case of fever occurred while they remained there.

There is every reason to suppose that the exemption of this ship's company from endemic and yellow fever during the time she remained on the West Indian division of the station and at Bermuda, was principally owing to the care which was taken not to allow the men to go on shore at places where they were likely to contract either disease, and in some degree to the conduct and behaviour of the men themselves when on shore. At Barbadoes and Grenada those who were exposed bringing water on board, took quinine wine as a preventive, and at Trinidad none of the ship's company were allowed to land, as cholera was prevalent there.

While at Jamacia, one of the assistant-surgeons of the Boscawen was sent to he Argus, to assist in the medical duties of that ship, while yellow fever was raging on board; he soon afterwards fell a victim to the disease; and two men who had been sent to Bermuda Hospital in December from the same ship, also died of yellow fever contracted while in that establishment.

The Vestal, during the first six months of the year, was employed principally amongst the Windward Islands, and though anchoring and communicating occasionally with the shore at the different ports and harbours, her crew, with a few exceptions, entirely escaped fever. One case of the true yellow type was contracted at Barbadoes in January, where, it is observed, detached cases were still occurring, the last of an epidemic which had prevailed during the preceding year; it ended in recovery, and fortunately the fever did not spread. From July the 5th until October the 14th she lay at Antigua, to escape the hurricanes so dangerous in the Caribbean sea during the rainy season. As the place was then free from yellow fever, the men were indulged with leave on shore. In November she returned to England, and was paid off.

The returns from the Eurydice present a large number of

of cases of periodic fever, which were contracted at Greytown, on the coast of Central America, where she lay from the 6th of January to the 6th of August. Until about the end of June the weather was remarkably fine; but in July the rains set in, and fell plenteously during the succeeding month. Great care had been taken not to expose the men to the sun's rays nor to wet, and up to the end of July they continued remarkably healthy. Slight attacks of fever, however, now became common, and gradually, about the beginning of August, they became more severe, and began to assume a periodic type. Some cases of an aguish character were very obstinate, paroxysms of fever occurring on the slightest exposure to cold, damp, or fatigue, or to almost any other cause which disturbed the ordinary functions of life. The fever was frequently preceded by diarrhœa. The attacks were most numerous when the vessel was on the passage to Port Royal; but only one case proved fatal.

It appears the men were permitted to go on shore at the latter port, where they committed the usual excesses: two out of the number were sent to the hospital ill of yellow fever, and after throwing up black vomit, both died. It is further mentioned, that these cases were of local spontaneous origin, as no instance of the disease had occurred in Port Royal for many months previously. There was, however, constant daily communication with Kingston, which is seldom free from the fever, and it does not appear certain whether or not the men had gone there when on leave. After leaving Port Royal, the Eurydice proceeded to Halifax, and thence, in November, returned to cruise amongst the Windward Islands, where the number of aguish attacks gradually diminished.

The Brilliant arrived at Halifax from England on the 10th of September, and during the three following months she was employed principally amongst the Windward Islands: cholera existed at Porto Rico, but there was little communication held with the place: no water was taken on board, and the supply of fruit was restricted; consequently—it may be supposed—the ship's company escaped the latter pestilence.

The Arachne arrived at Bermuda from England on the 24th of February; she reached Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 18th of March, and Antigua on the 18th of April; subsequently, for the rest of the year, she remained amongst the Windward Islands. With the exception of three cases of yellow fever

West India Station.

contracted on shore at Demerara, no febrile disease of any importance occurred amongst the crew. Two of these cases ended in death. The vessel had been lying at anchor in the river, off Georgetown, and the three men, who were all attacked on the same day, belonged to a boat which had frequently communicated with the shore, where the fever existed, though it was not epidemic; but cases were of pretty frequent occurrence amongst the crews of the merchant shipping." The Arachne sailed the day after the above cases made their appearance, and no other case occurred.

The Atalanta did not arrive on the station until August. She anchored at Halifax on the 21st. In September she made a trip to Bermuda, again returned to Halifax, and afterwards proceeded to cruise amongst the Leeward Islands: her crew had but little intercourse with any of the more sickly ports or harbours; consequently her returns do not shew a single case of fever.

The Buzzard, during the three first months of the year, was employed off Cuba and Jamaica: she, however, remained about a fortnight in Port Royal in February, when her crew were granted twenty-four hours' leave of absence. On shore they led irregular lives, but escaped both the endemic and yellow fever: though a few fatal cases of the latter were occurring about the time in the vessels in harbour. In May she remained two weeks at Antigua, when the men were again permitted to land on leave, which was not productive of fever, or of any other disease of a climatorial character. In July she returned to England, and was paid off.

In the preceding twenty-nine vessels, though they were employed in the same seas, and, generally speaking, entered the same ports, as the Argus, Hermes, Termagant and Malacca, yet yellow fever did not break out, or establish itself, in an epidemic form in any of them; whereas in the latter it broke out suddenly after one or more of their men had been exposed on shore to an atmosphere contaminated by yellow fever patients, and for a short while raged with destructive force, carrying off a large proportion of their crews. The infectious germs were certainly introduced into the Powerful, the Amphion, Arachne, and Imaum; but as fire will sometimes fall amidst combustible matter, and die out, so likewise the germs of infectious maladies may be carried into crowded communities, and yet fail to establish the disease of which they are the special product, and the means of propagating.

The

West India Station.

The Powerful, one of the above-named vessels, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, from England, on the 1st December 1855, and remained there until the 17th of the following month. Her men were permitted to go on shore on leave, where they contracted both the endemic and yellow fever; several cases of the latter were sent to the naval hospital, where five terminated in death—three in December, and two in January of the present year; and subsequently, in May, a man belonging to this vessel who was under treatment for a fractured arm in Port Royal Hospital, died of yellow fever, which he contracted in that establishment. It is proper to observe, that previously to the arrival of the Powerful at Port Royal, sporadic cases of yellow fever had been occurring amongst the people on shore; thus shewing that the infectious germs existed in the neighbourhood; dying out in one spot or place, while they were produced in another. When any newly-arrived European came within these infected localities, and inhaled with the atmosphere the poisonous emanations from a yellow fever patient, the chances were that he too would be attacked, and thus form another focus of infection. After leaving Jamaica, the Powerful went to the Havanna, where she lay until the 24th of April, and during the whole time only one case of fever occurred: whether the men in the interim had been permitted to go on shore on leave, is not stated, but boats' crews must have landed frequently on duty; it is therefore difficult to account for this extraordinary exemption from disease generally so destructive of the health of other ships' companies. The surgeon remarks, that great credit was due to the executive officers for the care they took of the men. She arrived at Bermuda on the 4th of May, and remained there until the 13th of September: yellow fever was prevalent amongst the islands, but neither it nor any other kind of fever made its appearance on board. On the above date she quitted the station, returned to England, and was paid off, without a case of fever presenting itself, so that for nine months consecutively there was only one case in a crew averaging 700 men.

The Argus, from about the 28th of December 1855, until the 9th of January 1856 lay at anchor in a small land-locked harbour, off St. Thomas's, not the St. Thomas's of the Caribbean group, now an important mail packet station, but a small islet in the Gulf of Honduras: the adjoining country is thickly wooded and marshy; consequently a few cases of common remitting fever took place, but they readily yielded to the usual

West India Station.

treatment. She arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 16th of January, sailed again on the 27th, and anchored at Port-au-Prince on the 29th, where she lay fourteen days at the distance of about two and-a-half miles from the nearest land, and about four from the town. She again sailed on the 12th of February, and arrived at Port Royal on the 17th. Meanwhile two boys, who had repeatedly been on shore on duties connected with the gun-room and subordinate officers' messes, were attacked with fever, one on the day the vessel left Port-au-Prince, and the other thirteen days later; on her arrival at Port Royal, they were sent to the hospital, where they both had black vomit, and died. Here was the kind of warning which might well justify any medical officer in strongly representing the necessity of running the ship to the northward as quickly as possible, or, at all events, into a latitude, the extreme heat of which does not exceed 65 degrees. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that the progress of yellow fever in a ship can be arrested by clearing out the hold within the tropics; the attempt within the few last years, unfortunately, has cost the country many valuable lives. The medical profession are still at issue with respect to the infectious nature of this disease; but fortunately there is no difference of opinion with regard to the influence of cold in arresting its progress in any properly ventilated room or ship. There ought, therefore, to be no excuse for any medical officer who does not properly represent the danger of remaining within the tropics, when once it has made its appearance on board.

From Jamaica, the Argus "was ordered" back to Port-au-Prince, where she arrived on the 2d of March, anchoring considerably nearer to the shore than formerly. The crew were employed coaling Her Majesty's ship Termagant. On the 4th two cases were put on the sick list; and on the 5th there was another, which rapidly proved fatal. On the 7th, the ship steamed out of the harbour, and on the same day the sixth case occurred, which also proved fatal. On the 9th she anchored at St. Domingo, but left again on the following day, and arrived at Port Royal on the 12th. Several cases had in the meantime occurred. As there was every reason to apprehend the further extension of the disease, it was at length decided to leave the tropics; accordingly she left Port Royal on the 15th; "but unfortunately," the surgeon remarks, "instead of proceeding direct to Bermuda, she took a circuitous route, touching at Jacmell and Havanna, so that she did not reach Bermuda until the 30th of March; by this time the total

total number of attacks had amounted to about fifty, and the deaths to eight, which were increased to twelve in the course of a few days." *

The day after she arrived at Bermuda, the crew were landed on Ports Island, and the sick and convalescents placed in the quarantine hospital, a well-ventilated wooden building, which was furnished with every necessary from the stores of the naval hospital. Two cases only took place after the debarkation of the crew. The surgeon came to the conclusion that "the disease was contracted from local causes exterior to the ship, but that the morbific poison became localised within the vessel, particularly in the after-part of her, as the captain, the whole of the gun-room officers and midshipmen, together with the stewards and boys (with two exceptions only) connected with the messes, and employed as servants, suffered more or less, and the rate of mortality was greatest in this part of the vessel:" he also came to the conclusion that the disease latterly acquired contagious properties. Two of the medical officers were attacked, and one fell a victim to the disease.

It is further mentioned that "none of the attendants on the sick at the hospital on Ports Island were attacked, whilst nearly all those who attended them on board became the subjects of the fever, shewing that the morbific poison existing in the confined atmosphere on board, had become more detrimental to health than the personal emanations from the sick, at least in a well-ventilated hospital." The same thing, in all probability, would have happened had small-pox been the malady with which the crew were affected; the more the poison was weakened and diluted, the less active it became; the same rule holds good with respect to every other aerial or liquid poison, with which we are acquainted.

The Argus left Bermuda on the 23d of April, and after remaining on the North American division of the station until the 18th of July, she returned to England to be paid off.

The Malacca is another of those vessels to which there is a special interest attached, in consequence of the eruption of yellow fever on board. She arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 4th

* When the Argus arrived at Bermuda, some of the principal medical authorities of the colony advised that the sick should be sent to the Naval Hospital, and the remainder of the crew removed out of the ship; but this recommendation was happily overruled by the authority of the Governor and the quarantine establishment.

West India Station.

4th of January. The weather then, and until the 18th of February (when she sailed for Port Royal, Jamaica) was "fine, dry and clear, the land and sea breezes regular, and the thermometer averaging about 82° in the shade." During the above period nine cases of fever occurred, of which four terminated in death; they are described in the nosological return as cases of remitting fever, but they were clearly of the yellow type. It was supposed they had been caused by the miasmata which emanates from the mangrove swamps which surround the harbour of Port-au-Prince; but as this form of fever has seldom or never broken out in any of the vessels of the West India squardron, unless they had previously communicated with some place or port where the disease existed, it is rather to be assumed that the fever sprang from an infectious source: whether any of the ship's company were permitted to go on shore, is not mentioned; but it is stated that they had opportunities daily of purchasing fruit from boats alongside. The ship lay at a distance of four miles from the shore; and though the town of Port-au-Prince is described as being filthy, and is situated close to extensive mangrove swamps, still the effluvia from these could hardly affect the men in the Malacca, and if they had, the common endemic in all probability, would have been the disease produced, and not yellow fever. With the exception of the nine cases already noticed, the crew for weeks had been remarkably healthy, though fever of a malignant type (yellow fever) existed in a French brig of war, lying two miles nearer the shore than the Malacca; and it was also raging with great virulence amongst the inhabitants in the town.

On the 10th of April, however, one of the marines of the Malacca was attacked with fever, "bilious remittent," according to the report. "He had not been on shore, nor exposed to the sun, neither had he slept on the deck, or been guilty of any excess; the fever showed marked remissions every forenoon." The patient recovered; but his convalescence was tedious. Whether this was a case of yellow fever may be doubted; the surgeon states that it was of the same type as the common endemic of the coast of Africa, which is not yellow fever.

The next person attacked was one of the engineers, who, on the 6th of April, had been on shore at Port-au-Prince, and after walking about a good deal in the sunshine, slept at a café, in the lower and most unhealthy part of the town; he was attacked on the evening of the 10th, and by next morning the disease was fully developed. Another engineer who had been on shore on the same day, but returned on board in the evening,

evening, was next attacked on the evening of the 11th; a third person, who acted in the capacity of steward to the engineers, and who had also been on shore on the same day, was attacked on the 14th. All these cases terminated in death; one in eighty, and two in eighty-three hours. The skin did not become yellow, but there was black vomit in two of the cases before death. The marked character of these cases, their rapid course and fatal termination, at once, notwithstanding the absence of yellowness of the skin, stamps them as a disease differing widely from the endemic remittent. The fever now went on attacking indiscriminately persons who had and who had not been on shore; meanwhile the ship had gone to sea on the 10th, and continued cruising off Port-au-Prince until the 24th, when she returned, and anchored off the town for a few hours, and then sailed for Port Royal, Jamaica, where she arrived on the 26th; there were then eighteen cases of fever on the sick list. After a medical consultation had been held with respect to what course should be adopted, it was resolved to try what effect the separation of the sick from the healthy would have; accordingly all the fever cases were immediately sent to the naval hospital on shore. This measure, it is mentioned in the surgeon's returns, was not attended with the result expected, for on the next day twelve additional cases occurred, which were also sent to the hospital. It was, however, now considered that the fever had assumed a contagious form, and if the healthy portion of the crew were detained in an atmosphere poisoned by the emanations from fever patients, there could be little hope of arresting its progress. By the advice of the chief medical officer present at Port Royal, the sick were landed, and lodged in the Capstan-house at the dock-yard, on the 28th; while the whole interior of the ship above the water tanks was cleaned and purified by a solution of the chloride of zinc. Black troops, who performed this work, were retained as a guard in the vessel, and it is not mentioned that any of these men were attacked. But this second separation of the sick from the healthy also failed to arrest the progress of the malady; for on each succeeding day, up to the 3d of May, when there was a cessation for two days, two, three, and four cases occurred daily. On the 6th there was one case, and another on the 9th; then again, there was none until the 16th, when a man, who had been sent on board on the preceding day to turn the machinery, was attacked; on the 18th there was one case, and on the 20th three, on the 21st three, on the 22d three. Seeing the impossibility of arresting the progress of the fever, it was now

West India Station.

now thought advisable to embark the healthy part of the crew, and all the convalescents fit to be removed, and proceed to the northward. This was effected by the afternoon of the 24th, when the ship, in company with the Termagant, to the crew of which the fever had been communicated, steamed out of Port Royal. As might have been anticipated, the daily number of attacks did not lessen until the vessel reached the 30th degree of north latitude, when the thermometer fell to 75°, and the further extension of the disease was terminated abruptly. On the 5th of June, after losing eleven men on the passage, she anchored at Bermuda, with 38 cases of fever still on the sick list.

The ship was very properly placed in quarantine, and the crew landed on Ports Island, where there were no permanent residents. The sick were placed in the same building which had previously been occupied by the sick of the Argus, while the healthy were accommodated in sheds at a distance, with strict orders that they should hold no communication with the sick. After this, no case occurred until the 9th of June: on that day there was one; but, with the exception of a slight and doubtful attack, there was not another until the 23d, when the temperature having risen to 82° in the shade, the disease again acquired epidemic force; for on that and the following day five additional cases were added to the sick list. It was then supposed that "the increase of temperature had re-produced the disease." Whether this was or was not the case must remain a subject for conjecture; but the re-appearance of the fever is another proof added to the many already on record, that there is no safety for a ship's company amongst whom yellow fever exists but in the rapid flight of the vessel to a colder region. It is nevertheless melancholy to think how often these warnings have been thrown away on the medical and executive officers of the navy, who, instead of running from the danger, vainly endeavour to extirpate the disease by clearing the holds of all the tanks and stores, a measure which, from the hard labour, exposure, irregular living, and discomfort it entails on the men, never fails to exasperate the disease, and increase the number of attacks.

Finding there was no benefit to be derived by remaining longer at Bermuda, on the 27th of June the ship's company were again embarked, and on the following day the vessel sailed for Halifax, which she reached on the 5th of July. The day after she left Bermuda the attacks entirely ceased. The total number of men in the vessel while the epidemic prevailed was

was 183; of these, 134 were attacked, 49 escaped, and 56 died, nearly a third of the whole crew. If the vessel had gone direct to Halifax, instead of Jamaica, when the disease first showed its true character, there is every reason to believe that many of these men would have been saved. The surgeon was of opinion that the fever arose from marsh miasmata, acting on men not yet accustomed to the climate, and that it subsequently, in consequence of insufficient ventilation, became contagious: it could not, he supposed, be attributed to impurities in the holds of the vessel, as they were clean. As a proof that it was contagious, he mentions that both medical officers, and, with one exception, all the men who acted as nurses, were attacked; besides, a gunner, who joined from the Mariner, and two seamen, who came from the naval hospital, were all three seized soon after they came on board, though they had had no connection with the ship or crew, or with any other persons or place where the fever existed for months previously.

It does not appear that there was any evidence in support of the opinion that the fever arose from marsh miasmata; for although these agencies may have been present, there is no reason to suppose they were either more abundant or more powerful than they generally are even in the midst of the most deadly marshes; besides, the fever in the very outset wanted the true character of marsh fever, while it possessed all those peculiar to yellow fever, which, it is important to bear in mind, was then raging in the town of Port-au-Prince. It may therefore be safely assumed, that if the disease was contagious in the end, it was so also at the beginning, and that it was brought into the ship by one or more of the three men who contracted it on shore.

The fever throughout its whole course presented no new feature. The deaths being in the ratio of about two to every five attacks, shew that it was unusually virulent even for yellow fever. There was one case which throws some light on the activity of the fever poison: a boy who had previously been living for three or four weeks in the mountains at Jamaica, was attacked eighteen hours after he came on board, so that the incubative stage at the very most could not have exceeded that period. After remaining about a week at Halifax, the Malacca sailed for England, and anchored at Spithead, on the 31st of July, with a tolerably healthy ship's company. Subsequently she was employed in the Mediterranean.

It

West India Station.

It is now necessary to return to the Termagant. During the first four months of the year the crew of this vessel, with the exception of a few cases of fever, apparently for the most part contracted by men when on shore on leave, continued healthy; but on the 16th of April she arrived and anchored at Port Royal, from the Havanna; "the vessel was clean throughout, and the men in the best possible health." On the 26th the Malacca arrived from Port-au-Prince, with yellow fever on board. As previously mentioned, her sick were sent to the hospital, and the ship's company quartered in lofts in the dock-yard, where the boats' crews from the Termagant came frequently in contact with them. On the 9th of May the disease made its appearance in the Termagant; one case occurred on that day; but on the 12th there were eight; on the 13th and 14th, four; on the 15th, five; and by the 24th there had occurred altogether forty-five cases. On the evening of the latter day, in company with the Malacca, she steamed out of Port Royal Harbour; but on the second night they lost sight of the Malacca; the fires were then extinguished, with the intention of cruising under sail; but unfortunately, the surgeon observes, they were becalmed off the east end of Cuba, where the thermometer at the time averaged 86° on the main deck; the atmosphere being close and oppressive, the disease quickly assumed a very malignant type, which induced them to hasten back to Port Royal. Fortunately a cold strong breeze sprang up, which appeared to lessen the force of the fever, and all the cases, except two, which terminated in death on the same day, for awhile shewed symptoms of amendment. A great, but perhaps an inadvertent error was committed in not steaming to the northward when the ship was at sea, and a strong wind blowing; for the disease did not abate in Port Royal, where she anchored on the 1st of June. From that date up to the 10th, thirty-eight additional cases occurred. The fever being now equally prevalent and fatal on shore amongst the white troops in the barracks, it was determined to take on board as many of the crew as could be removed with safety, and to run into a colder climate. On the 10th therefore, leaving twenty-three sick men in the hospital, she steamed away from Port Royal; but before eight o'clock on the following morning ten men were seized, and before the evening of the 12th, ten more were added to the number; on the 13th, there were seven attacked; on the 14th three; on the 15th, none; on the 16th, 17th and 18th, twelve; but these later cases were much less severe. The ship had now

now reached the 30th degree of north latitude, and the temperature had become much lower On the 21st there were four cases; on the 24th, two; on the 25th, two; and on the 26th, one, with which the epidemic terminated. The thermometer by this time had fallen to 60°.

It is rather remarkable that two of the last cases were very severe. "Masses of fibrine (resembling dark coloured sodden meat), floating in a transparent fluid, were vomited and passed downwards, and early on the second day of the fever pure black vomit was brought up." On the 30th of June the vessel arrived at Halifax, with eighteen men still ill of the fever; but they all recovered, and returned to duty. Out of 163 cases, eight terminated in death, being at the rate of about five per cent., a mortality which is rather below the general death-rate of this malignant disease.

The Termagant, left Halifax on the 8th of August, and again anchored off the dock-yard at Port Royal on the 2d of September, where she remained until the close of the year.

Yellow fever was next introduced into the Hermes. This vessel, from the commencement of the year until the beginning of August had been employed principally going backwards and forwards between Port Royal, Jamaica, and Greytown, on the coast of Central America; her crew, like the crews of the other vessels employed between Jamaica and the Mosquito shore, did not escape periodic fevers; but, after remaining for some time in Port Royal Harbour, in June and July the yellow pestilence made its appearance amongst them, and one of its first victims was her surgeon; consequently, the history of the outbreak of the fever has not been so accurately given as it might have been had he survived. It appears, however, by the returns from his successor, an intelligent medical officer, that leave had been granted to the ship's company in watches, on the 7th and the 11th of July, when they visited Port Royal and Kingston; they almost universally broke their leave, which extended to twenty-four hours, and committed the usual excesses. On the 15th the first case shewed itself, and soon afterwards it was followed by others; but as the fever attacked the officers, who did not misconduct themselves, as well as the men, it would be unreasonable to ascribe its eruption solely to an intemperate mode of living while on shore. There were several ships of war in the harbour at the same time with the Hermes, whose crews

West India Station.

crews did not contract the fever, but that does not prove it was not contagious, but merely that it was not communicated. It is sometimes as difficult to understand why the virus of a contagious disease fails to affect the system, as it is to account for its extension under circumstances where contamination seems to have been almost impossible. But though the fever was not communicated to the crews of other vessels, it is noticed by the surgeon of the Hermes, that four men, who had carried their messmates down the ship's side in their arms, and who had attended them during their illness, and assisted in taking off their clothes at the hospital, were immediately afterwards attacked, and that they ascribed their attack to infection.

The vessel left Port Royal on the 7th of August, and arrived at Halifax on the 18th. During the passage a few cases occurred, but they were comparatively slight; and shortly afterwards, they entirely ceased.

Out of a ship's company of about a hundred men, fifty-five were attacked by the fever, and seventeen died.

Subsequently the Hermes remained on the North American division of the station until the 27th of October, when she sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead on the 14th of November.

In the Imaum, the stationary receiving ship at Port Royal, Jamaica, there were a considerable number of cases of the common endemic; but, from the short period they were under treatment, with a few exceptions, they do not appear to have been severe. She however lost three men from yellow fever. One of these was her boatswain, a man in the prime of life, who walked to Newcastle barracks, a distance of thirty-two miles, where he remained for some days, and then returned to the ship; on the following day he was seized with fever, and sent to the naval hospital, where, having had black vomit, he died; the second was placed on the sick list for remitting fever, which assumed the yellow form in the hospital, and ended in death; the third contracted the fever when on shore on leave, and died in the same establishment.

The only other vessel on the station in which this form of fever made its appearance was the Amphion. In the early part of the year she was sent to England, and proceeded up the Baltic as far as Kiel, but returned to Spithead on the 17th of April, and again sailed for the West Indies on the 7th of May. She reached Bermuda on the 4th, and Port Royal, Jamaica,

Jamaica, on the 23d of June. During the first quarter a considerable number of cases of fever occurred; but, with the exception of five, they were not of a severe character; whether they originated from causes within the ship, or were contracted on shore, there are no means of forming an opinion from anything stated in the surgeon's reports. From July to the end of September she was employed principally between Port Royal, Jamaica, and the Havanna. On the 19th of August, four days after leaving the latter, the first case of yellow fever occurred, which was speedily followed by seventeen cases of the same nature, three of which terminated in death. The surgeon mentions, that the ship was then in the Gulf of Mexico, the thermometer about 72°, the wind south westerly, and occasionally there were heavy rains, with lightning and thunder;—the air, "in fact, appeared surcharged with electric fluid, and at night luminous meteors were frequently observed shooting across the heavens, while the thunder became quite terrific." "A hurricane took place only a day or two before we entered the gulf, by which many vessels were lost; and it is supposed the hurricane might have exercised a depurating effect upon the atmosphere." He does not mention whether during the three days the vessel lay at the Havanna the men had liberty to go on shore; but he says they held "free communication with the shore," where they were informed yellow fever was unusually virulent. It is therefore more than probable that the fever was contracted at the Havanna, and that it ceased in consequence of the diminution of temperature at sea, and the improved ventilation of the vessel.

West India Station.

It is especially deserving notice, that the surgeon and the assistant-surgeon were both attacked, and the latter fell a victim to the fever. Had the vessel remained for a few weeks longer at anchor in the Havanna, the fever in all probability would have extended, and carried off a greater number of her crew.

The total number of cases of yellow fever amounted to about 459, and of these, 114 proved fatal,—more than one-half the total mortality in the force for the year from all causes, and of these deaths ninety-two occurred in four vessels, namely, in the Malacca, Hermes, Argus, and Termagant, for it was in these vessels only that the fever became general, or acquired epidemic force. The majority of the remaining deaths from this form of fever occurred in the naval hospitals at Port Royal and Bermuda, where patients, labouring under

West India Station.

under other diseases or injuries, were occasionally attacked by yellow fever, and a few cases were contracted by men who had been on shore at Port Royal, and at Kingston, Jamaica. In consequence of the great extent of the latter city, and the continual arrival of new comers from Europe and America, it is seldom that it is free from yellow fever. One case or group of cases succeeds another, so that the poison-germs are inhaled and again reproduced before there is time for them to die out, or pass away from the locality. In the same manner the disease has now for several years been kept in existence at Rio de Janeiro; for, from the time it was first introduced, it has never become extinct, in consequence of the successive arrival of white men from the more temperate regions of the globe. In smaller communities, such as exist on the Islands of Boa Vista, Ascension, Goree and Fernando Po, where the arrivals of unacclimated Europeans or Americans are few and far between, the disease, when imported, speedily attacks all the susceptible part of the population, and then entirely disappears. The infectious germs, left without the proper kind of soil in which they most readily take root, are soon scattered, and become extinct. In the same manner, when the cold of winter puts an end to the disease in the more northern sea-ports of the United States, it does not again make its appearance, unless re-imported by some infected ship.

It has already been seen that the fever was introduced into the Malacca and Argus at Port-au-Prince, that these vessels carried it to Port Royal, Jamaica, and that subsequently it broke out in the Termagant and Hermes; but whether the fever in these vessels was an off-shoot from the fever in the Malacca, or from some other infectious source at Kingston or Port Royal, there is no means of ascertaining.

It is, however, time that the hazardous opinions respecting the non-infectious nature of this malady were more clearly established. If, as was supposed, the fever in each of these vessels had arisen from peculiar states of the weather, from marsh or swamp emanations, or from causes other than a personal poison, it is inconceivable why it did not break out in other vessels lying in the same ports; for although it is easy to understand how their crews might escape an infectious poison existing only in circumscribed localities, it is not possible to imagine how they could escape from the influence of causes so generally diffused as those called atmospheric, or, from marsh malaria.

As yellow fever did not attack the crew of any vessel unless they had communication with some place where it existed, as

as it ceased to attack the crews of vessels lying in Port Royal Harbour when the men were not permitted to go on shore on leave, and as it speedily became extinct in those vessels, the crews of which were attacked when they ran out of the tropics into colder latitudes, it is clear that, by adopting the precautions which these several facts suggest, the mortality from this disease may for the future be greatly reduced. Experience has long since shewn that no worse expedient can be adopted for arresting the progress of yellow fever in ships of war than clearing out the hold within the tropics; for however foul the latter may be, no reasonable proof can be adduced that impurities, or even accumulation of offensive filth, has ever given rise to yellow fever in any ship of war.

The total number of cases of the common endemic or remitting fever amounted to about 907, and of these, eleven only terminated in death, a remarkable contrast to the mortality from the more malignant yellow type, the deaths being in the proportion of one to every four cases in the latter, and one to about every eighty cases in the former. By far the greatest number of the cases of remitting and intermitting fever were contracted at Greytown, where there are extensive swamps formed by the alluvial deposit brought down by the River Nicaragua; of the eleven deaths under this head, eight occurred from fever contracted at Greytown, or, at all events, on the coast of Central America.

Yellow Fever in Jamaica.—By the reports from the medical officers at the naval hospital, Port Royal, and from the different ships anchoring from time to time in the harbour, it appears that from the commencement of the year, and for some time previously, yellow fever had been of frequent occurrence amongst unacclimated Europeans and Americans residing in Kingston, Spanish Town, at Port Royal, in the several military stations in the south-eastern parts of Jamaica, and amongst the crews of merchant vessels, who were mixing with the population. Accordingly, when the Powerful arrived from England, and after the greater number of her men had been on shore on leave, rambling over the lowest parts of Kingston and Port Royal, and frequenting the same haunts as the men from the merchant shipping, several of her men contracted the disease, and were sent on shore to the hospital. Subsequently the crews of the Arab and Argus were allowed to go on shore, and, having committed the same kind of imprudences, several cases of yellow fever occurred amongst

West India Station.

amongst both ships' companies, and several terminated in death in the naval hospital, thus assisting to keep up and reproduce the morbid virus. The Argus, however, it should be borne in mind, imported the disease from Port-au-Prince. On the 22d of April the assistant-surgeon of the Hermes, after exposure on shore, and keeping late hours, was seized with the fever, and sent to the hospital, where he died. Four days after his seizure, the Malacca arrived from Port-au-Prince, with a large number of her people ill of the disease, who were forthwith sent to the hospital; and as the fever continued to prevail in the ship, they were followed by many others.

Up to this date, the deputy inspector reports, on information obtained from the medical authorities of the army, that cases were occurring occasionally at Stoney-hill Barracks, and among the merchant seamen, and newly-arrived residents in Kingston. It is thus evident that the contagious germs of the fever were successively produced in various places; and although it cannot be shewn that none were attacked but those who were exposed to infection, still it is certain that no case of yellow fever occurred in any of the ships of war which did not communicate with infected places.

The crew of the Termagant were next infected at Port Royal, and two or three cases occurred in the dock-yard, which, however, were ascribed to other causes than contagion. Five out of six patients labouring under other diseases in Port Royal Hospital, who occupied a ward separated from the yellow fever patients, were attacked, and one died. Five of these patients had been sent from the Mariner, in which, however, there did not occur a single case of the yellow pestilence. These five cases were probably the result of infection inhaled by the patients while in the hospital, and such was the opinion of the chief medical officer of the establishment.

The crew of the Hermes were next attacked by the fever after they had been granted leave, and had run the gauntlet of intemperance throughout the wretched dens of vice in Kingston and Port Royal. A case or two afterwards occurred amongst the crew of the Imaum, later in the year. During October and November the disease became more general, not only amongst the European residents on shore, but also amongst Creoles; but the crews of the men-of-war frequenting the harbour of Port Royal escaped, in consequence, as mentioned by the Staff Surgeon of the hospital, of their not being allowed to go on shore on leave.

Yellow

Yellow Fever at Bermuda.—According to reports received from the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, "yellow fever began to make its appearance on these islands in August; it was first recognised on the 5th of the latter month on the island of Somerset, and for some time was confined to some small cottages situated on the margin, or in the immediate neighbourhood of a long shallow creek, with a large surface of muddy bottom, exposed at low water. Up to the 12th there had been nine cases, three of which were attended with black vomit, and ended in death. The weather, for some time previously, had been dry and temperate for the latitude, so that, whatever the cause may have been, it could not be ascribed to the state of the weather. The disease soon spread, and became epidemic in Warwick, in Boaz, and St. George's Islands. Contrary to former epidemics, it was more fatal and severe amongst the coloured people than amongst the Europeans, and prevailed more extensively in swampy localities than in the dry." Whether the disease had been introduced by the Malacca, which left the islands on the 29th of June, there is no means of ascertaining; but it is quite possible that a succession of slight cases may have occurred throughout July, previously to the eruption of the cases on the banks of the creek in Somerset. Be this as it may, the appearance of the fever, in this instance, is no exception to the well-established fact, that it has seldom or never broken out in any island or ship, or amongst any isolated community of men living on shore, for at least the last fifty years, unless there had previously been either direct or indirect communication with an infected ship or locality. Hence the necessity of a more rigid observance of the quarantine laws.

Diseases of the Brain, &c.—It is a remarkable fact that there was not one case of a true apoplectic nature in the whole force during the year; for though two cases appear in the Table, one was from exposure to the sun's rays, and the other from injury. The former occurred in the Medea; the patient, a carpenter, had been exposed to the rays of the sun while at work on the paddle-box. He first complained of headache, faintness and giddiness; then, after the lapse of about an hour, he was seized with vomiting, and fell senseless on the deck: his features became pinched, and his skin was cold and clammy. After remaining in this state for about an hour, he gradually recovered. There were thirty-five epileptic attacks in sixteen vessels, showing that there were at least that number of persons

West India Station.

in the squadron subject to epilepsy, which, in proportion to the mean force employed, is unusually large. A case of an anomalous character terminated in death in the Scorpion. One of the seamen was attacked with fever on the 7th of December of the preceding year, but recovered, and returned to his duty on the 23d. On the 10th of January he went on shore on leave, came on board in a state of intoxication, and was again placed on the sick list, for an attack of fever. Four days afterwards he was much better, but still confined to his hammock on the lower deck: here he saw a favourite cat which belonged to the vessel catch a large rat, when he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, exclaiming, "Well done!" and was seized instantaneously with violent convulsions and insensibility: cold water was dashed on his face, and stimulants were held to his nose, but nothing had the slightest effect in arresting the convulsions. In the course of eight hours he became comatose, and soon afterwards expired. The heat of the weather, and a most offensive odour which came from the body four hours before death, but which became more intolerable after death, prevented a post-mortem examination.

There were fifteen cases of mental derangement, seven of which were invalided. A case of mania occurred in the Victor. The attack was so sudden, that at first the patient was supposed to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor. After undergoing the treatment deemed necessary for congestion of the brain without any benefit, he was invalided, and sent to England.

The number of cases, twenty-six, of delirium tremens, is unusually large, and in four instances they ended fatally. The attacks appear to have been most numerous in vessels whose crews had leave in the West Indian division of the station. One case, brought on by a long course of intemperate living, terminated fatally in the Atalanta. In the Nile there were four cases, one of which ended in death, by the patient throwing himself overboard. There was one fatal case in the Cornwallis, and two in the Euryalus. The subjects of both these cases had long been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors.

Respiratory Organs.—There were 108 cases of inflammation of the lungs; five of these terminated in death, either on board ship or in hospital, and eight were invalided on the station, and sent to England. Fifty-seven cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis

tysis were entered on the sick-books of the squadron; of these, eighteen were invalided, and twenty-two terminated in death, either on board ship, or in the hospitals at home or on the station. Catarrhal affections were numerous, but they were not attended with any loss to the service. There were eight cases of asthma, and two of aphonia.

Diseases of the Heart, &c.—Diseases of the heart were both numerous and fatal; for out of fifty-one cases, eighteen were invalided, and seven terminated in death. One death occurred from hæmatemesis. On opening the body, the stomach was found to be enormously distended with blood, which had escaped from a large circular sac, resembling a vien, which partly surrounded, and nearly closed up the cardiac orifice of that viscus. Four men were invalided for varicose veins. No other disease of much importance occurred under this head.

One case of acute rheumatism terminated in death by metastasis to the heart and brain: the case occurred in the Archer.

A man, who had been sent from the Pembroke to the naval hospital at Bermuda, died there of disease of the heart. On inspection, after death, the walls of the right ventricle were found to be somewhat thickened, and its cavity considerably enlarged. The semilunar valves of the aorta were cartilaginous, and here and there presented a little bony deposit.

Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.—Inflammatory affections of the stomach and bowels were extremely rare; there were only five cases of this nature, and one of ileus. One of the former, though there appears to have been some doubt respecting the real nature of the disease, terminated in death. It is thus detailed by the surgeon: "The patient, a serjeant of marines in the Malacca, was placed on the sick list on the 16th of April, suffering from well-marked symptoms of flatulent colic, for which he had been twice formerly under treatment. On the following day the symptoms yielded to the ordinary remedies, and he only complained of slight headache. On the 18th he complained of painful diarrhœa, the discharges being of a light brown colour, and watery. On the 19th the diarrhœa had nearly ceased, but his stomach became extremely irritable, with pain on pressure in the epigastrium; various narcotic and anodyne remedies, with counter-irritation, were tried, but without producing any relief. Nutriment of every

West India Station.

description was rejected as soon as it was swallowed: he died on the 21st." A post-mortem examination shewed extensive superficial ulceration of the mucus membrane of the large end of the stomach, and of the descending colon and portions of the ileum, appearances which might have been produced by an irritant poison, but nothing of the kind was detected. A second death,—from gastritis, occurred in the Argus: the disease was caused by a solution of the chloride of zinc which had been taken by mistake for infusion of quassia.

Diarrhœal affections were numerous; but, with the exception of two or three ships, in which they assumed an epidemic form, they were not severe. No death took place under this head, and one case only required to be invalided. Diarrhœa broke out amongst the ship's company of the Imperieuse about the middle of July, two days before the vessel sailed from Barbadoes for Greytown, and though eighty cases only were placed on the sick report, it attacked with more or less severity the whole crew. The patients first complained of violent pain in the stomach and bowels, which was followed by vomiting and the discharge downwards of large quantities of acrid fluid deeply tinged with bile. Cramps of the muscles of the belly and legs were present in almost every case; and in some there was great depression of the vital powers, with a tendency to syncope. The surgeon thought the chief cause of the disease was "the sudden removal of the men to the climate of the Mosquito coast, after serving for a long time in the Baltic." But as this is by no means a common occurrence amongst ships' companies passing from a cold into a warm climate, and as the disease broke out before the ship reached the Mosquito shore, it is rather to be ascribed to some cause existing amongst the crew, or, at all events, within the ship. It may be difficult to imagine what could have caused the disease in the first instance; but, knowing the communicability of diarrhœa amongst masses of men congregated within a small space, it is not difficult to understand how it spread from one to another, until nearly all on board had suffered.

An eruption of diarrhœa occurred about the same time and at the same place in the Cossack, which was also ascribed to climatic causes. Previously to her arrival on the West Indian station, she had been employed on the south coast of Spain. In the Arachne there were about twenty-five cases, which are described as being allied to dysentery; they occurred while the ship lay in the Demerara River; and the same kind of complaint was prevalent amongst the people on shore. There were only eight

eight cases of true dysentery in the whole force during the year, two of which ended in death;—one in Haslar Hospital, to which he had been sent from the Orion for diarrhœa; the other in the Nile. It is probable that both patients had contracted the disease on some other station. Two men were invalided for chronic gastritis, and one for diarrhœa.

One death occurred from stricture of the œsophagus.

Liver.—There were seventeen cases of inflammation of the liver, two of which terminated in death, and six were invalided. Of eighteen cases of jaundice, five occurred in the Powerful, and four in the Euryalus. No loss either by death or invaliding took place from this affection.

Sexual Organs.—The Orion left England with upwards of thirty of her crew suffering from primary syphilis, contracted on shore while the vessel lay at Devonport; many of the cases were protracted, and difficult to cure; the sores assumed a chronic form, and the excavations left in the groin by the suppuration of the glands, did not fill up for a long while afterwards. Many of the patients after they had been discharged from the sick list, were re-admitted, labouring under secondary symptoms, particularly cutaneous affections, which were obstinate and difficult to remove. The returns from the Nile, Pembroke and Cornwallis, shew an extraordinary exemption from venereal disease, though they remained long at Bermuda, and their men were frequently on shore, from this it may be inferred that it is not so common amongst the lower orders in these islands as it is amongst the same class of persons in the home ports. In fact, where a large number of cases of syphilis appears opposite to a ship's name in Table No. 3, it will be found that she had been at Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Sheerness, during the year, either before she went out or after she returned from the station. Though there was no death under this head, six persons, in whom the disease had assumed a constitutional form, were invalided, and sent home to England for further treatment, or to be discharged from the service. Of thirty-two cases of stricture of the urethra, four were invalided, and one case of gonorrhæal ophthalmia was invalided.

Rheumatism.—There were 462 cases of rheumatism, eleven of which were invalided, and two terminated in death. One of the latter was sent from the Arrogant to Port Royal Hospital, where, in the course of the treatment, abscesses formed in the

West India Station.

extremities separating, in some places, the periosteum from the bones. The other case died in Plymouth Hospital, to which the patient had been sent from the Archer. Out of eight cases of gout, one was invalided. There was also one case of caries, and one of diseased hip-joint invalided.

Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.—One death occurred in the Archer and one in the Tartar from erysipelas of the head and face. In one, the disease came on by muscular pains and pyrexia, the erysipelatous inflammation appearing first on the cheek; in the second, the inflammation seemed to extend from a slight wound on the lip. There was no other case in either vessel at the time. This disease did not assume an epidemic form during the year in any vessel on the station, six cases being the greatest number that occurred in one ship.

Ulcers and boils were of frequent occurrence; the former were most prevalent and most severe in the vessels stationed off Central America, where it was difficult to procure a sufficiency of fresh meat and vegetables. Boils, as usual, were were most numerous in newly commissioned ships. Four cases of the former, and two of the latter, terminating in abscess, were invalided.

While the Orion lay in the Nicaragua and at Aspinwall, during October, November and December, fifty of her crew were placed on the sick list for ulcer: the greater number of these cases arose from mosquito bites, which had been irritated and inflamed by scratching: two assumed a sloughing form. The predisposition to ulcer was probably due to a scorbutic diathesis, as the crew had been victualled principally on salt rations for three months. The same remarks apply to the crew of the Imperieuse, which was also employed off the east coast of Mexico. Slight wounds and scratches degenerated into unhealthy ulcers, existing sores assumed a worse aspect, and old cicatrized sores broke out afresh; but in all these cases there was paleness of the complexion, aching pains in the limbs, and tenderness of the gums, with hæmorrhage when slightly rubbed. How long the crew had been victualled on salt rations is not stated; but these undoubtedly were the signs of scurvy. Ulcer was also prevalent at the same anchorage in the Arrogant. The surgeon of this vessel thought these affections were due to the malaria of the climate; "for the disease was almost entirely confined to men who had suffered from fever, or who had its undeveloped germs in their

their constitution, which in the end produced sometimes the one and sometimes the other disease, but more generally a kind of cachexia; and these results occurred even while taking quinine." In healthy constitutions, ordinary sores and wounds healed readily. That the malaria had a direct influence on the constitution may be easily imagined, but there is no reason to assume that it had any special effect in the production of the ulcerative process. In this vessel eighty cases were placed on the sick list in the course of six months, but without any loss to the service by death or invaliding. Ulcers at the same time and in the same locality were prevalent in the Cossack, the Archer and in the Intrepid, and apparently from the same cause, for it was always difficult, and sometimes impossible to obtain fresh meat and vegetables for the force stationed on this part of the coast.

Wounds, &c.—There were fifteen deaths from external violence, one from a suicidal wound, and thirteen from drowning.

In the Orion a marine was killed by a heavy box rolling to leeward upon his head while he lay asleep on the deck. As profuse hæmorrhage from the ears took place, it was supposed the bones of the head had been fractured. In the same ship a seaman was killed by falling from aloft; in this case there was laceration of the base of the brain, with effusion of blood into the ventricles, but the cranium was not fractured.

In the Imperieuse a boy and a seaman died from suppuration, or disease of the brain, following in both instances external violence: the first was caused by a fall from aloft. The nature of the injury in the other is not stated. In the Cornwallis there were two deaths from external violence: a seaman fell from the foretopsail yard to the upper deck; on being taken up, it was found that the left temporal and parietal bones were fractured, and there was also a compound comminuted fracture of the left thigh-bone. In the other case, a boy, by a slight fall, hurt the lower part of his spine; he was sent to Bermuda Hospital, where he was seized with fever of a violent character, and spasm of the muscles of the lower extremities. After death, it was found the sacrum had been fractured; there was pus in the spinal canal; the membranes were thickened, and the cord itself reduced to a kind of pulp. In the Amphion a seaman was killed by falling from the maintopmast head into the sea; but, striking the main chains before he reached the water, he fractured and dislocated his spine. Another seaman in the same vessel, while employed scraping the flying jibboom,

West India Station.

lost his hold, fell on the martingale-stay, and then into the water. Five days afterwards the body was found floating near the ship, and when taken on board, it was ascertained that the frontal bone immediately above the nose had been fractured, and the surrounding soft parts contused. A seaman belonging to the Termagant fell from the foretop, fractured the bones on the interior part of the head, and died on the instant.

A stoker belonging to the Hermes, who had deserted, was killed on shore by a pistol-ball wound; but whether the pistol was or was not fired by accident, is not stated: the ball passed through the brain. A marine fell from the forecastle of the Mariner to the upper deck, a height of not more than ten or twelve feet; immediately afterwards, blood began to ooze from the ear: he was sensible, and complained only of pain in the right side of the thorax, and of a feeling of faintness. No wound or abrasion was to be seen on any part of the body or head. In the course of five hours he began to breathe with difficulty, symptoms of compression of the brain came on, and in two hours more he expired. A post-mortem examination took place; no injury of the scalp could be detected; but, on removing the calvarium, about five ounces of clotted blood were found between the dura mater and the bone, which had escaped from a rupture in the meningeal artery of the right side,—the bones of the head were intact. A seaman in the Boscawen fell from the spanker-boom on a stage floating alongside, and soon afterwards expired. A post-mortem examination shewed that death had resulted from laceration of the liver and right kidney, with extravasation of blood into the cavity of the abdomen. A seaman was killed in the Imaum, by falling from aloft. Fracture of the spine was the immediate cause of death. Another seaman belonging to the Vestal received a blow on the head when on shore on leave at Barbadoes, which fractured the skull, and produced death. The blow appeared to have been wilfully inflicted by a slung shot, while the man was standing at the entrance into a dancing-room. In the Arachne a seaman was killed by fracture of the skull, sustained by falling from aloft. One of the warrant officers of the Pembroke committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, when under the influence of drink.

A seaman was drowned, by falling from the bowsprit of the Nile into the sea. In the Impericuse two seamen were lost by drowning; one fell overboard while employed filling the water-tank in Greytown Harbour: the other lost his balance

balance, and fell overboard at the same place, while in the act of sponging out one of the main-deck guns. The Pylades lost a boy, who fell overboard on the coast of Labrador, and sank before a boat could reach him. A seaman of the Cossack, when returning on board from a boat, made fast to the boom, fell from the fore-chains, and instantly sank. Another man, a seaman also, fell overboard, when inebriated, and was not again seen. A marine artilleryman of the Driver, who had returned from leave in a state of inebriety, was put into his hammock, where he lay quietly for some time; he then got up, went on deck, and before any one could interfere, threw himself overboard. A seaman of the Espiegle fell from the topsail-yard at sea, and immediately sank. And in a somewhat similar manner a boy was lost, by falling overboard from the Argus. A seaman fell from the flying jibboom of the Powerful, and went down before the boat could reach him. A boy belonging to the Boscawen was drowned while bathing in a lake, at some distance from the ship. The Brilliant lost two seamen by drowning: one fell overboard, and the other went down when attempting to desert by swimming on shore.

Thus ten blue-jackets were lost by falling overboard, while in the execution of their duty. One was lost while bathing, one by attempting to desert, and one marine by throwing himself into the sea. Of the deaths from external violence, ten were blue-jackets, who fell from aloft when in the execution of their duty. Two marines were killed by accidental injuries. A stoker and a blue-jacket were killed by injuries received while on shore, and one warrant officer committed suicide. The mortality from injury and drowning consequent on the service amongst seamen, shews that their occupation is far more hazardous than that of any other class in the force.

The total mean strength employed on the station for the year amounted to 7,845, and the total deaths to 206; namely, 177 from disease, and twenty-nine from wounds, accidents, suicide, and drowning, the former being in the ratio of 22·6 and the latter of 3·7 per 1,000 of force. Of the total number of deaths from disease, 114 were from yellow fever, and ninety-two of these occurred amongst the crews of four vessels only. The deaths from remitting fever, the common endemic of the station, were few, compared with the number of attacks. They occurred principally from fevers contracted at Greytown, or on shore at other places within the tropics.

Deducting

West India Station.

Deducting the deaths from yellow fever, and the deaths from drowning and external violence, the mortality from all ordinary diseases is reduced to sixty-two, or in the proportion of 7·8 to the 1,000 of mean force. A death-rate so small, shows that the climate, even of the West Indian division of the station, is by no means so destructive of European life as is generally believed.

Table, No. 1.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remittent Fever	1,366	173·4	20	2·6	125	15·9
Intermittent Fever	315	40·2	4	·5	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of Brain	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	2		2	·3	1	—
Coup de Soleil	1		1	—	—	—
Epilepsy	35	4·4	13	1·7	1	—
Insanity	15		7	·9	—	—
Delirium Tremens	26	3·3			4	·5
Neuralgia	11	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	8		1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	108	13·8	8	1·	5	·7
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	57	7·3	22	2·8	18	2·3
Influenza and Catarrh, &c.	779	98·	—	—	—	—
Asthma	8	—	—	—	—	—
Palpitation and Organic Disease	51	6·5	18	2·3	7	·9
Aneurism	1		1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids, &c.	66	8·4	4	·5	—	—
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, &c.	6		2	·3	3	·4
Diarrhœa	745	94·9	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	8				2	·3
Constipation and Colic	335	41·4	—	—	—	—
Colica Pictonum	2	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture of Œsophagus	1				1	—
Splenitis			1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	17		6	·8	2	·3
Jaundice	18	2·3	—	—	—	—

(continued)

TABLE, No. 1—Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Dead.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Inflammation of Bladder, &c.	6	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	359	44·5	6	·8	—	—
Gonorrhœa	93	11·9	1	—	—	—
Orchitis	115	14·5	—	—	—	—
Stricture, &c.	41	5·2	4	·5	—	—
Rheumatism	462	58·9	11	1·4	2	·3
Gout	8	- -	1	—	—	—
Various	16	- -	4	·5	—	—
Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	71	9·1	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis, &c.	14	- -	4	·5	—	—
Otitis	28	3·5	—	—	—	—
Deafness	9	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	30	3·9	1	- -	2	·3
Scrofula	11	- -	1	—	—	—
Cynanche	203	25·9	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	120	15·3	1	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	2,860	363·3	2	·3	—	—
Ulcer	949	129·9	4	·5	—	—
Psora, &c.	204	26·	5	·7	—	—
Dyspepsia and Debility	587	74·7	3	·4	—	—
Dropsy	17	- -	1	- -	1	—
Various	11	- -	- -	- -	3	·4
Injuries, &c.	1,863	237·5	11	1·4	15	—
Burns and Scalds	93	11·9	—	—	—	—
Hernia	23	1·9	7	·9	—	—
Various	2	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	—
TOTAL	12,178	1552·3	184	23·4	206	26·3

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP; Number of GUNS, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; the Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Number per Cent. Sick daily in each Ship.

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Guns, &c.	Period.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Orion - -	Sc. 91	9 mo.	775	630	10,234	28·1	44·6
Nile - - -	Sc. 90	„	810	610	7,276	19·9	32·1
Pembroke - -	Sc. 60	8 mo.	565	375	3,669	10·1	26·9
Cornwallis - -	Sc. 60	7 mo.	550	320	3,586	9·8	30·6
Euryalus - -	Sc. 51	„	470	270	4,062	11·1	41·1
Imperieuse -	Sc. 51	9 mo.	510	380	7,000	19·2	50·7
Arrogant - -	Sc. 47	„	430	320	8,808	24·1	74·1
Amphion - -	Sc. 36	year	340	340	6,405	17·7	52·
Termagant - -	Sc. 25	„	270	270	4,945	13·6	50·4
Pylades - -	Sc. 21	8 mo.	235	155	2,846	7·8	50·3
Tartar - -	Sc. 20	9 mo.	260	195	3,774	10·3	52·8
Cossack - -	Sc. 20	year	245	245	5,404	14·8	60·4
Malacca - -	Sc. 17	„	165	165	4,537	12·4	75·1
Falcon - -	Sc. 17	9 mo.	145	115	2,411	6·6	56·9
Archer - -	Sc. 13	„	175	130	2,697	7·4	42·3
Basilisk - -	P. 6	11 mo.	155	140	2,385	6·5	41·9
Driver - -	P. 6	3 mo.	195	145	519	1·4	31·1
Intrepid - -	P. 6	9 mo.	100	75	1,521	4·2	56·
Medea - -	P. 6	6 mo.	130	65	1,007	2·8	43·1
Pioneer - -	Sc. 6	10 mo.	100	80	1,674	4·6	57·5
Scorpion - -	Sc. 6	year	40	40	598	1·6	40·
Victor - -	Sc. 6	„	110	110	1,985	5·4	49·1
Hermes - -	P. 6	„	105	105	2,240	6·2	59·1
Daring - -	- - 12	10 mo.	120	100	1,084	2·9	29·
Espiegle - -	- - 12	5 mo.	115	45	759	2·1	47·7
Mariner - -	- - 12	year	120	120	2,017	5·5	45·8
Arab - - -	- - 12	„	120	120	2,561	7·	50·8
Argus - -	- - 6	8 mo.	150	100	2,311	6·3	63·
Powerful - -	- - 84	10 mo.	710	590	6,544	17·9	30·3
Imaum - -	- - 72	year	85	85	1,664	4·6	45·1
Boscawen - -	- - 70	„	680	680	7,064	9·3	28·4
Vestal - -	- - 26	„	220	220	2,376	6·5	29·
Eurydice - -	- - 26	„	210	210	3,817	10·5	50·
Brilliant - -	- - 20	6 mo.	235	115	2,283	6·2	53·9
Arachne - -	- - 18	year	135	135	5,735	15·7	116·3
Atalanta - -	- - 16	7 mo.	130	75	2,217	6·1	81·3
Buzzard - -	- - 6	6 mo.	145	70	1,115	3·1	44·3

Table, No. 3.

Shewing the Number of Cases of Diseases and Injuries in each Ship on the West India Station.

NAME of SHIP.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.					Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.	Exanthemata.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Paralysis.	Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Influenza and Catarrh.
Orion	47	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	28	3	57
Nile	15	–	–	–	7	2	–	1	8	5	53
Pembroke	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	6	–	13
Cornwallis	12	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	2
Euryalus	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	21
Imperieuse	11	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	13	18
Arrogant	137	41	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	5	9
Amphion	114	9	–	1	2	1	1	2	2	7	56
Termagant	173[a]	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	60
Pylades	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	4	2	–	44
Tartar	59	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	46
Cossack	23	29	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	2	28
Malacca	151[b]	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	18
Falcon	39	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	19
Archer	27[c]	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10
Basilisk	30	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	14
Driver	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Intrepid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	3
Medea	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Pioneer	10	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Scorpion	21	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	4
Victor	11	38	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	13
Hermes	70	26	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	1	6
Daring	13	7	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	12
Espiegle	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Mariner	11	8	–	–	4	2	1	1	–	–	16
Arab	2	19	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	22
Argus	59	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Powerful	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	7	1	24
Imaum	107	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Boscawen	4	5	–	–	3	4	8	1	3	7	52
Vestal	3[d]	14	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	7
Eurydice	176[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	15
Brilliant	2[d]	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	7
Arachne	14	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	49
Atalanta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7
Buzzard	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

[a] Yellow. [b] 141 Yellow. [c] 1 Yellow. [d] 49 Yellow. [e] Yellow.

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont*[d].

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.			Diseases of the Liver, &c.		Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Genitals.				
	Functional and Organic Disease.	Hæmorrhois, &c.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Constipation and Colic.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture.	Various.
Orion	11	4	51	–	19	–	1	66	20	10	–	–
Nile	–	1	14	2	8	2	2	34	–	20	2	–
Pembroke	2	2	14	–	3	–	–	5	–	3	–	2
Cornwallis	1	–	2	–	3	–	1	3	3	4	1	2
Euryalus	1	1	10	–	3	–	–	36	2	3	1	–
Imperieuse	1	–	97	–	25	1	–	9	2	8	3	–
Arrogant	1	–	9	–	1	–	4	13	–	7	–	1
Amphion	5	14	48	2	18	3	–	–	4	8	4	–
Termagant	2	1	19	–	6	1	–	18	9	–	4	–
Pylades	2	2	14	–	5	–	–	13	–	2	–	2
Tartar	2	4	37	–	6	–	–	12	10	5	–	–
Cossack	1	5	53	–	6	1	–	8	2	–	2	–
Malacca	1	1	46	–	3	–	–	8	4	4	3	–
Falcon	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	9	2	1	–	1
Archer	1	–	25	–	4	–	1	16	3	–	–	–
Basilisk	–	1	5	–	3	–	1	10	2	–	–	1
Driver	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	4	–	3	–	–
Intrepid	1	2	5	–	22	3	–	4	–	1	–	–
Medea	–	5	13	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pioneer	2	–	5	–	1	–	–	7	–	2	1	–
Scorpion	1	1	5	1	12	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
Victor	–	–	12	–	3	1	–	8	4	4	–	–
Hermes	–	–	20	1	2	–	–	3	3	2	2	1
Daring	–	4	8	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Espiegle	1	–	6	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–
Mariner	–	1	27	–	21	–	–	3	–	2	–	–
Arab	–	2	8	–	3	–	–	1	3	–	–	–
Argus	–	1	19	–	5	1	–	2	1	–	1	–
Powerful	1	4	8	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	2
Imaum	8[a]	–	9	–	9	–	–	6	2	2	–	–
Boscawen	3	1	4	–	9	2	2	2	4	11	1	2
Vestal	–	1	14	–	42	1	1	2	2	5	1	–
Eurydice	1	–	17	–	51	–	–	2	1	1	1	–
Brilliant	–	2	17	–	7	–	–	8	2	3	3	–
Arachne	2	4	46	–	20	–	–	10	3	–	–	–
Atalanta	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	8	–	2	–	1
Buzzard	–	–	22	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–

[a] Angina.

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.		Diseases of the Senses, &c. including Inflammatory Affection of Eyes.		Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue.							
	Rheumatism, &c.	Gout.	Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	Otitis, &c.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone, Abscess, &c.	Ulcer.	Psora.	Eruptions.
Orion	22	–	4	–	1	1	12	8	212	80	19	7
Nile	30	–	5	3	–	1	11	–	162	20	3	2
Pembroke	18	–	3	1	–	–	3	6	86	29	7	5
Cornwallis	4	1	2	2	6	–	8	10	55	35	1	8
Euryalus	10	–	5	–	5	1	1	2	78	20	4	12
Imperieuse	12	–	2	1	–	1	3	4	205	62	–	–
Arrogant	16	–	1	–	–	–	4	4	96	88	2	7
Amphion	28	1	4	4	–	–	2	6	171	14	–	4
Termagant	16	–	2	2	2	–	10	1	65	28	–	7
Pylades	19	–	7	2	1	–	3	3	58	12	–	5
Tartar	11	–	5	3	1	–	7	2	145	50	–	4
Cossack	22	–	3	–	1	1	16	7	128	46	5	5
Malacca	16	1	2	2	1	–	7	2	75	12	1	3
Falcon	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	87	9	–	1
Archer	16	1	3	2	2	1	4	1	63	18	–	2
Basilisk	4	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	69	18	5	6
Drover	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	17	2	–	1
Intrepid	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	38	24	–	1
Medea	8	–	3	–	–	–	4	1	22	14	–	2
Pioneer	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	35	–	–	–
Scorpion	6	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	1	–	–
Victor	11	4	1	–	–	–	2	4	47	23	–	–
Hermes	12	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	60	27	–	–
Daring	11	–	2	1	–	1	4	2	38	9	–	–
Espiegle	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	23	5	–	–
Mariner	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	54	18	–	–
Arab	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	67	19	1	–
Argus	9	–	1	2	–	–	4	–	21	15	–	–
Powerful	9	–	5	2	6	–	12	19	235	69	–	2
Imaum	9	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	25	6	–	–
Boscawen	49	–	4	3	1	–	36	12	139	54	9	24
Vestal	12	–	2	3	2	–	7	7	30	1	–	2
Eurydice	15	–	3	2	–	–	8	1	39	25	–	2
Brilliant	16	–	3	–	–	–	4	2	60	13	–	5
Arachne	16	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	129	64	1	3
Atalanta	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	–	–
Buzzard	6	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	34	15	–	1

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases not Classed nor specified in the above Arrangement.		Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.		
	Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.	Dropsy, &c.	Wounds and Injuries.	Burns and Scalds.	Hernia..
Orion	12	9	97	11	6
Nile	18	—	148	8	—
Pembroke	17	4	69	2	—
Cornwallis	8	—	44	1	1
Euryalus	—	—	55	2	1
Imperieuse	30	—	89	5	2
Arrogant	4	—	60	1	—
Amphion	13	1	105	5	1
Termagant	99	2	93	—	—
Pylades	15	—	44	3	1
Tartar	4	1	87	5	—
Cossack	16	—	58	1	—
Malacca	19	—	45	3	1
Falcon	10	—	17	3	—
Archer	9	—	45	10	1
Basilisk	10	—	25	—	—
Driver	—	—	14	—	—
Intrepid	11	—	10	4	—
Medea	13	—	28	1	1
Pioneer	3	—	6	1	1
Scorpion	6	—	17	—	1
Victor	6	—	23	3	—
Hermes	18	—	33	1	—
Daring	18	—	48	1	—
Espiegle	13	—	15	—	—
Mariner	17	—	42	2	—
Arab	1	—	51	3	—
Argus	14	—	23	3	—
Powerful	72	—	111	—	—
Imaum	2	—	13	—	—
Boscawen	48	1	110	5	3
Vestal	18	2	44	2	—
Eurydice	5	—	49	—	3
Brilliant	10	2	53	1	—
Arachne	22	—	58	4	—
Atalanta	7	1	14	2	—
Buzzard	1	1	14	—	—

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - - - - -

SHEWING the Total Number of MEN INVALIDED in the - - - - - -

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Orion.	Nile.	Pembroke.	Cornwallis.	Eurydus.	Imperieuse.	Arrogant.	Amphion.	Termagant.	Pylades.	Tartar.	Cossack.	Malacca.
Continued and Remittent Fever	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–
Intermittent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Disease of Brain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coup de Soleil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1
Insanity	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Vertigo	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paralysis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Phthisis	2	1	1	1	1	6	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
Disease of Heart and Palpitation	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Aneurism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Varix	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
Gastritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Splenitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–
Morbus Brightii	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilis	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Mollities Ossium	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Anchylosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Caries	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rheumatism	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Gout	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Deafness	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Amaurosis	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Hip	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ulcer	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phlegmon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Elephantiasis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tumour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Fistula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bubo	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eczema	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debility, &c.	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Anasarca	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–
Sprain	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hernia	4	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	20	13	6	5	12	11	4	26	5	–	3	7	5

Table, No. 4.

Force employed on the North America and West India Station.

Falcon.	Archer.	Basilisk.	Driver.	Intrepid.	Medea.	Pioneer.	Scorpion.	Victor.	Hermes.	Daring.	Espeigle.	Mariner.	Arab.	Powerful.	Imaum.	Boscawen.	Vestal.	Eurydice.	Total.
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	20
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	8
1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
6	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	7	14	2	4	4	1	7	9	6	1	2	185

TABLE, No. 5. - - - - - - - -

SHEWING the Total Number of DEATHS in the Force - - -

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Orion.	Nile.	Pembroke.	Cornwallis.	Euryalus.	Imperieuse.	Arrogant.	Amphion.	Termagant.	Pylades.	Tartar.	Cossack.	Malacca.
Continued and Remittent Fever -	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	–
Yellow Fever - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	–	–	–	56
Rheumatic Fever - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delirium Tremens - -	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phthisis - - - - -	1	5	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	–	–
Disease of Heart - - -	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hæmatemesis - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery - - - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gastritis - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stricture of Œsophagus - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hepatitis - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Dropsy - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wounds - - - - -	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Drowned - - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Suicide - - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not known - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL - - -	8	10	3	4	3	7	2	5	10	3	6	4	57

- - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 5.

- - employed on the NORTH AMERICA and WEST INDIA Station.

Falcon.	Archer.	Basilisk.	Driver.	Intrepid.	Pioneer.	Scorpion.	Hermes.	Espeigle.	Mariner.	Atalanta.	Arab.	Argus.	Powerful.	Boscawen.	Imaum.	Vestal.	Eurydice.	Brilliant.	Arachne.	Buzzar.	TOTAL.
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	11
1	1	2	–	–	–	–	17	1	–	–	2	11	3	3	3	–	–	–	2	–	114
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	15
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3
5	3	2	1	1	1	1	19	2	3	1	2	13	7	7	4	1	3	3	4	1	206

EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

East Coast of South America Station.

Ten vessels were employed on the Brazilian station during 1856, with a mean force of about 1,200 men; only five of these were the whole year on the station, the others were from six to nine months. The principal duty of the naval force employed on this station is the prevention of the slave trade, which, owing to the wise and humane policy of the Brazilian Government, is now all but extinct.

By referring to Table 2, it will be seen that in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever on board, the ratio per 1,000 of the crew sick was greater in the Express than in any other vessel. It was likewise above the average in the Siren, owing to an eruption of remitting fever.

Fevers.—Previously to the introduction of yellow fever into Bahia, in the year 1848, the east coast of South America, from Pernambuco southward to the River Plate, was, for Europeans, one of the most healthy regions in the whole world, whether they resided permanently on shore, cruised in vessels along the coast, or lay at anchor in the different ports; but this was more especially remarkable with regard to the British force employed in the suppression of the slave trade. For fourteen years, namely from 1830 to 1843, the average ratio of deaths from disease alone annually did not exceed 7·2 to the 1,000 of mean force; whereas, for the present year, 1856, it amounts to 20. But three-fourths of this mortality took place in one ship,—the Express. The crew of this vessel contracted yellow fever at Rio, where it was prevalent not only on shore but amongst the crews of merchant vessels lying in the roads; one of these, in fact, in which there were several deaths, lay close to the Express, but whether there was any communication between the two, is not stated.

The fever first made its appearance in the Express on the 2nd of May, and for a week the attacks were at the rate of about one a day, but on the 9th they amounted to six. She then went to sea, but the disease continued to extend, and several deaths took place. On the 15th she anchored off the Abrolhas Islands, when the paymaster, in a small hired canoe,

canoe, went off to Caravelhas (a little village, distant twenty leagues by sea) to purchase necessaries for the sick. Meanwhile, a tent was erected on shore, and the young gentlemen and boys were landed, with a supply of provisions and water. Why the rest of the ship's company were not landed also is not mentioned in the surgeon's returns. The paymaster was detained by adverse winds, and a week elapsed before he returned with a few supplies, which had been damaged by salt water. As the fever still continued to extend amongst the crew, the vessel left the Abrolhas on the 25th, and arrived at Rio on the 31st, where she was placed in quarantine, and on the following day the sick were sent on shore to the Brazilian marine hospital. Afterwards she was moved into Jurajuba Bay, where the rest of the ship's company were landed, and the holds cleared out and fumigated. Shortly after this the disease entirely ceased, not in consequence of the clearing out or fumigating the holds, nor of any other measure adopted for arresting the progress of disease, but simply on account of there not being any, or at all events few, persons remaining for it to attack. The crew consisted of ninety individuals, of all ranks, and between the 1st of April and the 30th of June eighty-nine cases of fever had occurred, and of these eighty-five at least were of the yellow type. Thirteen terminated in death, or one in about every six or seven cases, a ratio considerably under the usual mortality in similar outbreaks of this disease. As soon as the patients who had been sent to the hospital were sufficiently recovered, they returned to the vessel, which left the station on the 19th of September, and returned to England to be paid off.

In the Indefatigable there were only ten cases of remitting fever, but she lost three persons by yellow fever. One of these, the assistant surgeon, died in the Express, to which he had been lent to do duty during the time her crew were suffering from that malady; and the other two died in the receiving ship Madagascar, to which they had been sent for the treatment of other diseases.

The Harrier reached the station in August, and anchored at Rio de Janeiro on the 6th. Afterwards, she proceeded southwards along the coast, cruising by times, and touching occasionally at the intermediate ports, until she reached Buenos Ayres. During the whole time, from August to the end of December, there did not occur one case of fever amongst the crew. The Rifleman passed several times up and down the coast between Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate,

East Coast of South America Station.

and, though she anchored several times in the former, her crew appear to have escaped yellow fever, though ten cases of common remittent occurred, but they were all of an ephemeral character. Whether her men were allowed to go on shore is not stated. The Sharpshooter was on the station from the 1st of January to the end of August, and, though she visited several places where cholera and yellow fever were prevalent, her crew were not attacked by either disease. During the whole period there were only two cases of remitting and two of intermitting fever, though she lay in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro when the crew of the Express were suffering from the yellow pestilence. She arrived in England in October, and was paid off. There were fourteen cases of remitting fever in the Spy, but they were all of an ephemeral character. She appears to have had frequent communication with Rio, Bahia and Pernambuco, but it does not appear that her crew were permitted to land at any of these places, but they were frequently on shore at the Falkland Islands, and with great advantage to their health. The Star was employed for nearly the whole year in the estuary of the River Plate, anchoring at one time at Monte Video, and at another at Buenos Ayres, consequently only four cases of slight fever occurred amongst the crew, and, what is more singular still, in a climatic point of view, there were but few cases of bowel complaint.

Fever of a peculiar character made its appearance in the Siren, at Bahia, early in May. The surgeon mentions, that "yellow fever, which had been so prevalent in that port, had almost entirely disappeared; consequently the men, on the 4th of April, were granted thirty-six hours' leave of absence, which was not followed by any increase of the sick list." On the 22nd an extensive fire broke out in the town, and the greater number of the men were landed, to assist in extinguishing it; there they remained, exposed to heavy rain, until the following morning. For a few days no illness of any importance followed this exposure; but on the 3rd of May, seven or eight days after the fire, one case of fever took place, and there was another on the 4th. After that, the attacks occurred at the rate of two, three, or four per day, until the 9th of June, when they entirely ceased. Whether this fever was the result of exposure and fatigue while on shore at the fire, —whether it arose from some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, or from some cause within the ship, will be viewed differently by different individuals. But as the ship went to sea on the day the first case made its appearance, it is hardly possible to conceive that any abnormal condition of the atmosphere,

mosphere, to which the men might have been exposed on the night of the fire could have caused those cases which occurred in June, or that any abnormal condition of the atmosphere could have produced the disease in the Siren, and not in other vessels in the harbour; nor is it probable that the fever could have arisen from any cause within the ship, as she was clean throughout and well ventilated. The cases which occurred on the 3rd and 4th, and up to the 11th, of June, may be ascribed to the exposure on shore on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of April; but certainly those that occurred subsequently to the 30th of May cannot be ascribed to any malarious influence, or personal contagion, acting on the men at such a remote period. If this mode of reasoning be admitted, the only other way of accounting for the eruption of the fever, and its continuance for nearly forty days, or until it had, attacked nearly every person in the ship, is to suppose that it was contracted on shore at Bahia by one or more of the men, and communicated to others who had not been on shore; whether or not it had originally been communicable, or contagious, there are no means of ascertaining.

The symptoms at the commencement, were precisely those which are peculiar to yellow fever. There was supra-orbital pain, a heavy bloated-like countenance, suffusion of the conjunctivæ, oppression and tenderness at the precordia, bilious vomiting, indistinct remissions, and in a few cases (three) a yellow tinge of the conjunctivæ; but there was a total absence of black vomit, and, in ninety-six cases, not one death. If the disease, therefore, was of the nature of true yellow fever, it assumed an unusually mild form.

But in this fever there were symptoms which are not common to yellow fever, such as "acute epistaxis occurring from the earliest period of the attack." In yellow fever, the hœmorrhage from the nose is passive, and occurs in the latter stages of the disease. Again, in some of the cases, the patients, when recovering, were seized with a kind of fit, of short duration, but accompanied with partial insensibility, and terminating in syncope. "There were also painful furunculi, generally on the hands and fingers. Herpetic eruptions over the whole surface, during the stage of convalescence, formed another peculiarity; but perhaps the most singular of all the complications attending this stage, was the occurrence, in one case, of purpura, which extended over the whole surface, in the form of dark-coloured spots and blotches. The gums were likewise inflamed, swollen, and spongy."

The Siren left Bahia late in June, and though she subsequently

East Coast of South America Station.

quently passed southward along the coast, touching at Rio, St. Catherine's, and Monte Video, she arrived at the Falkland Islands in September, but from the time she left Bahia to the end of the year there were only four or five febrile attacks of a most trivial character.

In the Virago, which arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 20th of July, there were only eight cases of a febrile nature, most of which were contracted on shore by exposure, and by the men sleeping on the ground while the worse for liquor. There was no febrile disease of the slightest importance in the Wasp, which arrived on the station late in the year.

Small Pox.—There were only two cases of small-pox—one in the Indefatigable, and the other in the Wasp. The former was contracted on shore at Rio de Janeiro. The patient had been vaccinated, consequently the attack was mild. The latter made its appearance a few days after the vessel sailed from Plymouth ; as the decks were much crowded with supernumeraries, the patient was placed in a weather-tight tent on the poop, and a marine, who had had the disease, was selected to attend upon him, all other communication with the ship's company,with the exception of the surgeon, being interdicted. A few days afterwards, the patient was sent to sick quarters at Lisbon, where he recovered. Whether he had been vaccinated is not stated.

Disease of the Brain ; Respiratory Organs ; Heart, &c.—No death occurred from disease of the brain. Two men were invalided for mental derangement, four for epilepsy, and one for catalepsy. The subject of the latter was a boy of fourteen years of age ; as he had twice suffered from similar attacks, he was invalided, and discharged from the service. The cases of insanity were both passive, though they seemed to depend on constitutional causes. There were three cases of delirium tremens.

With the exception of catarrhal affections, there were few diseases of the respiratory organs. Two cases of phthisis were invalided, and one only terminated in death. There was also one death from organic disease of the heart.

Diarrhœa, &c.—A sudden outbreak of diarrhœa occurred in the Spy, at Rio de Janeiro, on the night of the 18th of September. In a crew of fifty-one persons, eight were attacked. All the cases were nearly alike: the tongue was covered by a thick brown fur, the skin was flushed and warm, the pulse accelerated,

accelerated, and there was considerable pain in the region of the stomach. The assistant surgeon mentions that several cases of a similar nature occurred at the same time in the Indefatigable, but the surgeon of that vessel, if such were the case, does not allude to them in his returns,

There were eight cases of a dysenteric nature, but, with one exception, they were not severe; and, though cholera was prevalent at Bahia, Rio, and Pernambucco, it did not find its way into any of the cruisers, as the men were not permitted to go on leave at the ports where it existed.

Rheumatism; Erysipelas; Ulcer.—Of 143 cases of rheumatism, six were invalided, and one proved fatal; and of eleven cases of erysipelas, two were invalided. Ulcer appears to have been most prevalent in the Indefatigable; but although many of the cases were obstinate, they did not shew any sloughing tendency; five were invalided, the only loss on the station from this disease.

Wounds.—There were but two deaths from accidental injury. A seaman fell from the main-topmast head of the Indefatigable, while ascending to shift the main-topgallant mast, and fractured his skull and right femur; he died in half an hour after the accident. A quartermaster was killed in the Star, by falling from the main yard into the chains; he sustained a fracture of the spine, and other injuries. Three seamen and one marine were drowned: the seamen fell overboard while engaged in the execution of their duty aloft; the marine committed suicide, by throwing himself overboard. He had been in a desponding state for some time previously, but no reason could be assigned for the act.

The total mortality for the year, therefore, stands thus:—From disease, eighteen; and from external injury and drowning, six: the former being in the ratio of fifteen and the latter of five, to the 1,000 of mean force, or, taken together, at the rate of twenty men to each 1,000 of force—a loss which, though small compared with some stations, is at least one-fourth greater than the average annual mortality for fourteen years previous to the introduction of yellow fever into the Brazils. The increase in the death-rate is to be attributed entirely to the latter pestilence, which carried off sixteen of the eighteen men who died of disease; and, of these, thirteen belonged to one ship—the only ship of the squadron, in fact, into which the disease was introduced, for of the remaining three deaths, one was contracted in

East Coast of South America Station.

in the Express, and the other two in the receiving ship Madagascar, which has not been included in the tables, as she formed no part of the effective force on the station. It thus appears that, setting aside yellow fever, a recent importation into these regions, that the total loss from disease for the year was two only, or in the proportion of about four men to each 3,000 of force. There was actually not one death from disease which could be called climatorial, so that, were it not for the introduction of two contagious diseases, namely, yellow fever and cholera morbus, this coast would still maintain its character for being one of the most healthy regions for Europeans in the whole world.

Table, No. 1.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Numbers Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remitting Fever	242	201·7	—	—	—	—
Intermittent	12	10·	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	16	13·3
Small Pox	2	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	13	12·5	4	3·3	—	—
Insanity	3	-	2	17	—	—
Delirium Tremens	3	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis, &c.	2	-	1	—	—	—
Neuralgia	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Lungs	12	10·	—	—	—	—
Phthisis, &c.	3	-	2	1·7	1	—
Catarrh	284	235·9	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Heart	4	-	3	2·5	—	—
Hæmorrhois	11	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	210	179·2	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	-	1	—	—	—
Constipation, Colic, &c.	47	39·2	1	—	—	—
Prolapsus recti	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Liver	3	-	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bladder, &c.	3	-	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	36	30·	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	14	13·3	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	13	12·5	—	—	—	—
Stricture, &c.	8	-	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism	143	119·2	6	5·	1	—
Periostitis	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	12	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis and Deafness	6	-	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	11	-	2	1·7	—	—
Cynanche	71	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Bubo (*Symp.*)	18	15·	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone, &c.	555	462·5	2	1·7	—	—
Ulcer	194	161·7	5	4·2	—	—
Eruptions	17	13·4	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia, &c.	60	50·	8	6·7	—	—
Dropsy	-	-	3	2·5	—	—
Wounds, &c.	635	528·3	4	3·3	2	1·7
Burns	25	20·8	—	—	—	—
Hernia	3	-	2	1·7	—	—
Suicide	-	-	-	-	1	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	3	2·5
TOTAL	2,697	2247·5	51	42·5	24	20·

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP; Number of GUNS; Horse Power; Time employed on Station; Number of Men borne on Ships' Books; Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Ratio per 1,000.

NAME OF SHIP.	Horse Power, Number of Guns, &c.	Period Employed.	Number of Men.		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Indefatigable	50 - -	year	520	520	12,988	35·4	68·1
Siren	16 - -	10 mo.	120	100	4,469	12·2	122·
Star	8 - -	year	85	85	2,279	6·2	72·9
Express	6 - -	8 mo.	70	45	2,468	6·8	151·1
Spy	3 - -	year	70	70	1,170	3·2	45·7
Harrier	17 Sc. 100	6 mo.	155	75	1,396	3·8	50·
Wasp	13 Sc. 100	6 mo.	155	75	1,466	4·	53·3
Rifleman	8 Sc. 100	year	80	80	1,063	2·9	36·2
Sharpshooter	8 Sc. 100	7 mo.	75	55	1,782	4·9	89 2
Virago	6 P. 300	7 mo.	165	95	1,437	3·9	41·1
TOTAL	- -	- -	1,495	1,200	30,518	83·6	69·7

Table, No. 3.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in each of the Vessels employed on the South East Coast of America.

NAMES of SHIPS.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.				Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.		
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.	Small Pox.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Paralysis, &c.	Inflammation.	Phthisis, &c.	Catarrh.
Indefatigable	10	–	1	5	2	–	1	2	–	106
Siren	101	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	13
Star	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	11
Express	92	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	20
Spy	14	5	–	2	1	1	–	2	–	17
Harrier	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14
Wasp	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	28
Rifleman	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Sharpshooter	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	20
Virago	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	43

	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, &c.			Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Kidneys, and Urinary Organs.			
	Functional and Organic.	Hæmorrhois, &c.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Constipation, Colic, &c.	Inflammation.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture, &c.
Indefatigable	1	4	67	2	24	–	8	3	3	3
Siren	1	2	39	–	8	–	1	–	–	–
Star	–	–	5	–	1	2	5	–	–	1
Express	–	2	17	3	–	–	2	3	1	–
Spy	–	2	17	2	1	–	3	–	2	1
Harrier	–	–	7	–	–	–	5	1	–	1
Wasp	–	–	15	–	–	1	2	2	2	–
Rifleman	1	–	24	–	10	–	–	4	3	2
Sharpshooter	1	1	15	–	4	–	2	–	2	–
Virago	–	1	9	1	–	–	3	1	–	–

TABLE, No. 3.—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

NAMES of SHIPS.	Diseases of the Bones, Muscles, &c.		Diseases of the Eyes and Ears.		Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.					
	Rheumatism.	Periostitis.	Ophthalmia, &c.	Otitis and Deafness.	Erysipelas.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone.	Ulcer.	Eruptions.
Indefatigable	20	3	6	–	5	53	4	212	126	1
Siren	73	–	–	–	–	5	1	75	22	2
Star	7	1	2	–	4	–	2	62	4	–
Express	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	20	7	–
Spy	8	–	–	–	1	3	2	32	8	3
Harrier	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	10	11
Wasp	12	–	1	1	–	1	5	36	8	–
Rifleman	8	–	–	1	–	3	2	30	1	–
Sharpshooter	3	–	2	–	–	3	1	38	3	–
Virago	4	–	–	4	–	2	1	36	5	–

	Diseases not Classed.	Wounds, Accidents, &c.		
	Dyspepsia.	Wounds, &c.	Burns.	Hernia.
Indefatigable	8	335	8	–
Siren	19	57	6	–
Star	7	45	2	–
Express	4	17	–	–
Spy	4	34	2	1
Harrier	–	21	–	–
Wasp	2	47	2	1
Rifleman	5	28	1	1
Sharpshooter	12	18	–	–
Virago	2	33	4	–

TABLE, No. 4.

SHEWING the Number INVALIDED in each Vessel employed on the SOUTH EAST COAST of AMERICA.

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Indefatigable.	Siren.	Star.	Express.	Spy.	Wasp.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 Mean Force.
Insanity	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1·7
Epilepsy	3	–	–	–	1	–	4	3·3
Cataleosy	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Phthisis	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1·7
Palpitation and Disease of Heart	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	2·5
Dysentery	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	
Hæmatemesis	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Cystitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Stricture	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
Rheumatism	1	3	1	–	–	1	6	5·
Otitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Erysipelas	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1·7
Phlegmone	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1·7
Ulcer	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	4·2
Dyspepsia	5	2	1	–	–	–	8	6·7
Dropsy	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	2·5
Wounds, &c.	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	3·3
Hernia	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1·7
TOTAL	31	6	6	2	2	3	51	42·5

TABLE, No. 5.

SHEWING the Number DEAD in each Vessel employed on the SOUTH EAST COAST of AMERICA.

CAUSE of DEATH.	Indefatigable.	Siren.	Star.	Express.	Wasp.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 Mean Force.
Yellow Fever	3	–	–	13	–	16	13·3
Rheumatic Fever	1	–	–	–	–	1	
Phthisis	–	1	–	–	–	1	
Injuries	1	–	1	–	–	2	1·7
Suicide	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Drowned	3	–	–	–	–	3	2 5
TOTAL	8	1	1	13	1	24	20·

PACIFIC STATION.

Pacific Station.

Fourteen vessels were employed on the west coast of America, and in the Pacific during 1856, with a mean force of about 2,680 men. A glance at the Table No. 3 will shew that, with hardly an exception, the crews of these vessels enjoyed a most unusual exemption from those diseases so generally detrimental to the health, and frequently fatal to Europeans sojourning within the tropics. Of all kinds of fever, there were only 134 cases, not one of which terminated in death, nor was there one case followed by sequela, which required the patient to be invalided. This is the more remarkable, as there are several places on the station where periodic fevers are not uncommon, and a few into which yellow fever has recently been imported.

The number of men daily inefficient from wounds and sickness in the several vessels stationed in the Pacific, ranged from 38 to 83 per 1,000 of their crews. The Pearl was by far the most sickly; but this did not arise from any climatorial influence nor from any defect in the vessel herself; she left England with a newly raised crew, many of whom were affected with venereal disease, and, like every other newly raised ship's company, they suffered much from phlegmonous inflammations from small irritable ulcers, and from catarrhal affections, for a considerable time after they arrived on the station. The Nereus, a small receiving vessel, that lay constantly moored in the harbour of Valparaiso, was the next most sickly vessel of the force, probably from her men being frequently on shore, where they had every opportunity of indulging in habits of intemperanee. On the other hand, judging by the number of days' sickness, the Naiad, which in like manner remained stationary at Callao, was the most healthy; but in either case, the number of men in these vessels was so few, that the absence or presence of one or two protracted cases would materially influence the aggregate ratio of days' sickness. The average number of men daily sick in the squadron was at the rate of about 51 per 1,000 of mean force.

Fevers.

Fevers.—In proportion to the number of men on board, the returns from the Monarch present the greatest number of febrile attacks. There were thirty-six of a remitting and four of an aguish character. Twenty-eight of the former appear to have been contracted on shore, in February and March, on the island of San Lorenzo in the Bay of Callao, where a considerable number of the crew were landed occasionally, in the afterpart of the day, for exercise and for practice in small arms. These cases, generally speaking, were not severe, —the average number of days they remained under treatment did not exceed nine. The vessel subsequently visited Valparaiso, the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco, Acapulco, Panama, and other parts of the station, but only eight other cases were placed on the sick list. While she lay at Callao, in May, yellow fever was prevalent in the town, with which, however, it does not appear the ship's company had any direct communication. There were nineteen cases of fever in the President, the greater number of which appear to have occurred while the vessel lay in the Bay of Callao. The Alarm visited almost every port on the station, from Valparaiso in the south to San Francisco in the north, and with the exception of one slight aguish attack, there was not a case of fever on board during the whole year; though her crew appear to have had the usual liberty on shore, in ports reputed to be healthy. In the Amphitrite, during the short time she remained on the station, there was no fever. In the Havannah, which remained the whole year on the station, there were only two attacks of an aguish character, and in the Esk, five of a similar type. In the Dido, there were only two slight cases, as neither remained on the sick list longer than three days. In the Nereus, which remained stationary in the Bay of Valparaiso, there were only two slight attacks; and in the Naiad, during six months she lay at anchor off Callao, there was only one. In the Cockatrice, which was actively employed along the coast between Valparaiso and Panama, touching frequently at some of the more unhealty ports of Central America, there were only five cases; in the Tribune there were six, in the Pearl three, and in the Brisk eight, a few of which appear to have been more protracted than usual, probably on account of a scorbutic taint existing amongst the crew at the time. In the Trincomalee, there were eighteen cases of a remitting, and twenty of an intermitting character; some of the latter were secondary attacks, and, with a few exceptions, the former were of an unimportant character.

It thus appears that for the whole year, in a force estimated

Pacific Station.

at about 2,680 men, there were only a hundred cases of primary or endemic fever, being in the ratio of about thirty-seven attacks to the 1,000 of force. There were thirty-four cases of an aguish character, but no death resulted from either, nor was there any loss to the service by invaliding.

Disease of the Brain.—Diseases of the brain were numerous, but not fatal. One case of softening, however, proved fatal. There was only one case of apoplexy, one of mental derangement, and five of delirium tremens. With the exception of fourteen cases of epilepsy, the remaining diseases under this head were of minor importance.

Scarlatina.—One case only of scarlatina occurred on the station. It appears to have been contracted at Panama, by a youth who had been frequently on shore on duty in one of the ship's boats: whether the disease was prevalent at the time in Panama is not mentioned.

Heart, Bowels, Liver.—There were eleven cases of functional and organic disease of the heart; two of the latter died on the station, and three were invalided. With the exception of five cases of dysentery, two of which died, there were few diseases of the alimentary organs of a serious nature. Diarrhœa was occasionally prevalent, but in almost every instance it appears to have been the result of dietetic errors, or climatic changes. Of eight cases of disease of the liver—four of hepatitis and four of jaundice—one only of each was invalided.

Catarrh.—Epidemic catarrh broke out in the President, when lying off the island of San Lorenzo, in the Bay of Callao; it first made its appearance on the 20th of October, and the last cases were placed on the sick list on the 1st of November—the usual period which influenza takes to pass through a frigate ship's company. About sixty of the patients required to be placed on the sick list. There were a considerable number of catarrhal attacks in several other vessels, but it does not appear that they acquired epidemic force.

Ten cases of phthisis, ended in death, either on the station or subsequently after they had been invalided, but before they were discharged from the service. Of thirty-four cases of inflammation of the lungs, six were invalided, and one which was complicated with epilepsy and ulcer of the throat, proved fatal.

Rheumatism.—Rheumatism prevailed pretty nearly to the same

same extent in all the vessels of the force; eleven cases were invalided, and one terminated in death by metastasis to the heart.

Genito-Urinary Organs.—There were 208 cases of syphilis, and forty seven of gonorrhœa. It is a remarkable fact that nearly one-half the former were contracted in English sea-ports, though, for the most part, they did not come under notice until the vessels had left the country; and at least half the remainder were contracted by ships' companies who were granted leave of absence at Valparaiso, where the disease appears to be more prevalent than at any other sea-port in the Pacific; though it is even less prevalent there than in Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham. Four cases of secondary syphilis, one of orchitis, one of stricture, and two of incontinence of urine, were invalided, and sent to England.

Scurvy.—In the Brisk there were a few cases of scurvy and night blindness, consequent on scurvy. The ship's company had been victualled on salt or sea rations for about five months, and the weather during the greater part of the time had been damp and rainy. Both affections disappeared soon after fresh provisions were issued to the crew.

Ulcer.—Ulcer made its appearance amongst the crew of the Dido in the latter part of the preceding year, in consequence, as was supposed, of the length of time they had been victualled on salt provisions. After she arrived at Tahiti, however, where they were supplied with fresh meat and vegetables for about three weeks, and with the desired result, for shortly afterwards the disease almost entirely ceased. In no other vessel of the force did this disease become troublesome. One death appears under the head of gangrene, which attacked the patient at various points, in consequence of debility following syphilis, purpura, and rheumatism.

Of eighteen cases of erysipelas, nine occurred in the Esk, but they were scattered over a period of about six months. In no instance, either in this or in any other vessel, did this disease assume a severe form, or cause any loss to the service.

Wounds, &c.—There were only three deaths from external violence, and two from drowning; two of the former occurred in the Monarch; one of these men was killed by accidently coming before the muzzle of a gun at the instant it was fired, the other was struck with great violence on the face by a block

Pacific Station.

and knocked overboard while employed in the fore chains assisting to set up the rigging; both were blue-jackets. A seaman belonging to the President was killed by fracture of the skull in some way not known, while on shore on leave at Valparaiso. A seaman belonging to the same ship was drowned, by accidently falling overboard while the ship was under weigh; and one was lost in the same manner from the Alarm.

The total number of deaths, therefore, from all causes, amounted to twenty-three; namely, eighteen from disease and five from accident, the former being in the ratio of about 6·7, and the latter of about 2·0; or taken together, of 8·6 to the 1,000 of mean force.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHEWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES, the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remitting Fever	100	37·3	—	—	—	—
Intermitting Fever	34	12·7	—	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	1	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	14	5·2	6	2·2	—	—
Insanity	1	—	1	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	5	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	3	—	2	—	—	—
Neuralgia, &c.	23	—	2	—	1	—
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	34	12·7	6	2·2	1	—
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	10	3·7	8	2·6	10	3·7
Catarrh	449	167·5	—	—	—	—
Asthma	8	—	1	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart	11	—	3	—	2	—
Varix	3	—	1	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhois	26	9·7	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.	4	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	304	113·4	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	—	—	2	—
Constipation, Colic, &c.	96	35·8	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Liver	4	—	1	—	—	—
Jaundice	4	—	1	—	—	—

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder	3	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	208	77·2	4	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	47	17·5	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	37	13·8	1	—	—	—
Stricture	19	7·1	1	—	—	—
Calculus	1	—	—	—	—	—
Albuminuria	1	—	—	—	—	—
Incontinence of Urine	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Rheumatism	300	111·9	11	- -	1	—
Gout	1	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis, &c.	5	- -	3	1·1	—	—
Inflammation of the Eyes, &c.	27	10·1	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	9	- -	3	1·1	—	—
Otitis, &c.	23	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	18	6·7	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	68	25·4	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	54	20·1	1	—	—	—
Phlegmone, &c.	983	366·4	2	—	—	—
Ulcer	194	72·4	2	—	—	—
Psora	30	11·2	—	—	—	—
Eruptions, &c.	39	- -	1	—	—	—
Gangrene	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Dyspepsia	131	49·9	3	1·1	—	—
Scurvy	2	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura	2	—	—	—	—	—
Worms	2	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	3	—	—	—	—	—
Anasarca	- -	- -	1	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries	719	364·5	3	1·1	3	1·1
Burns, &c.	21	7·8	—	—	—	—
Hernia	9	- -	6	2·2	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—
TOTAL	4,102	1530·6	78	29·1	23	8·6

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP; Number of GUNS; and the Time Employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men Inefficient per Diem; and the Ratio per 1,000 Sick Daily in each Ship.

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Guns and Horse Power.	Period during which Employed.	Number of Men.		Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Monarch - -	84 - -	year	710	710	12,122	33·2	46·7
President - -	50 - -	year	370	370	6,557	17·9	48·4
Alarm - -	26 - -	year	210	210	3,509	9·6	45·7
Amphitrite - -	24 - -	5 mo.	210	90	1,654	4·5	50·
Trincomalee -	24 - -	year	240	240	3,795	10·4	43·3
Havannah - -	19 - -	year	210	210	4,174	11·4	54·3
Dido - - -	18 - -	9 mo.	165	125	1,754	4·8	38·
Cockatrice - -	4 - -	year	35	35	799	2·1	60·
Nereus - -	6 - -	9 mo.	30	20	505	1·4	70·
Naiad - -	6 - -	6 mo.	35	15	140	·4	26·7
Tribune - -	31 Sc. 300	6 mo.	335	165	2,646	7·2	43·6
Pearl - - -	20 Sc. 400	year	210	210	6,375	17·5	83·3
Esk - - -	20 Sc. 250	6 mo.	235	115	2,546	6·9	60·
Brisk - -	15 Sc. 250	year	165	165	3,445	9·5	57·6
TOTAL - -	- -	- -	3,160	2,680	50,021	137·	51·1

Table, No. 3.

Shewing the Number of Cases of Diseases and Injury in each of the Vessels employed on the West Coast of America Station.

NAMES of SHIPS.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.					Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.			
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.		Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Neuralgia, &c.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Phthisis and Hæmoplysis.	Catarrh.	Asthma.
Monarch	36	4	1	–	1	–	2	9	7	1	49	5
Brilliant	19	2	1	–	4	–	1	7	5	–	93	3
Alarm	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	23	–
Amphitrite	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	12	–
Havannah	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	5	1	67	–
Dido	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	6	–
Cockatrice	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	–
Nereus	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Naiad	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Tribune	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	53	–
Pearl	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	80	–
Esk	–	5	–	–	2	1	–	3	2	–	5	–
Brisk	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
Trincomalee	18	20	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	38	–

	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, &c.				Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.			
	Functional and Organic.	Hæmorrhois, &c.	Inflammation.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Constipation, Colic, &c.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture, &c.
Monarch	2	4	1	57	2	16	1	3	50	15	5	8
Brilliant	2	3	–	42	–	29	–	–	11	21	1	3
Alarm	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	12	7	3	–
Amphitrite	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	13	1	–	3
Havannah	–	2	–	29	–	–	–	–	13	1	1	–
Dido	1	1	1	5	–	3	–	1	9	–	1	–
Cockatrice	2	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
Nereus	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	–	2	–
Naiad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tribune	–	2	–	5	–	3	–	–	18	–	4	3
Pearl	–	11	–	99	–	20	3	–	54	–	3	–
Esk	–	1	–	18	1	10	–	–	4	1	4	1
Brisk	1	3	–	15	–	2	–	–	12	1	2	5
Trincomalee	3	3	–	22	–	5	–	–	5	–	11	2

TABLE No. 3.—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d*.

NAMES of SHIPS.	Diseases of the Bones, Muscles, &c.			Diseases of the Eyes and Ears.		Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.						
	Rheumatism.	Gout.	Perostitis, &c.	Inflammation.	Otitis, &c.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmon, Abcess, &c.	Ulcer.	Eruptions.
Monarch	48	–	–	6	5	2	1	16	6	200	57	39
Brilliant	35	–	1	2	5	2	–	18	7	130	16	9
Alarm	29	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	2	62	9	1
Amphitrite	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Havannah	22	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	81	38	5
Dido	13	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	8	13	8	1
Cockatrice	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	40	3	–
Nereus	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	2	1
Naiad	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	–
Tribune	28	–	1	2	–	2	–	14	2	40	7	1
Pearl	28	–	1	6	11	–	–	–	3	226	24	5
Esk	26	1	–	1	–	9	–	4	1	63	11	3
Brisk	26	–	–	9	–	–	–	1	6	43	6	3
Trincomalee	22	1	2	1	1	1	–	6	6	77	9	1

	* Diseases not Classed.	Wounds, Accidents, &c.		
	Dyspepsia.	Wounds and Injuries.	Burns, &c.	Hernia.
Monarch	13	135	2	4
Brilliant	27	112	1	1
Alarm	5	43	–	1
Amphitrite	–	–	–	–
Havannah	1	73	1	–
Dido	1	21	3	–
Cockatrice	1	7	–	–
Nereus	2	7	–	–
Naiad	1	3	–	–
Tribune	37	62	4	–
Pearl	30	110	9	2
Esk	17	37	–	–
Brisk	2	31	–	–
Trincomalee	4	55	1	–

Table, No. 4.

Shewing the Number of Men Invalided in the Vessels employed on the West Coast of America Station.

DISEASE or INJURY.	Monarch.	President.	Alarm.	Amphitrite.	Trincomalee.	Havannah.	Dido.	Cockatrice.	Nereus.	Naiad.	Tribune.	Pearl.	Esk.	Brisk.	TOTAL.
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Paralysis	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	6
Disease of Brain	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Neuralgia	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Inflammation of Lungs	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	5
Phthisis	4	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Asthma	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diseased Heart and Palpitation	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Varix	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hæmorrhois	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Chronic Gastritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hepatitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Jaundice	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Syphilis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4
Orchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Incontinence of Urine	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Rheumatism	6	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	11
Disease of Joints	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
Anchylosis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Amaurosis	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Phlegmone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Fistula in Ano	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Debility	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3
Anasarca	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3
Hernia	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	6
Total	23	2	3	–	8	7	–	4	3	1	8	8	10	1	78

TABLE, No. 5.

SHEWING the Total Number of DEATHS in the VESSELS employed on the WEST COAST of AMERICA Station.

DISEASE or INJURY.	Monarch.	President.	Alarm.	Amphitrite.	Trincomalee.	Havannah.	Dido.	Cockatrice.	Nereus.	Naiad.	Tribune.	Pearl.	Esk.	Brisk.	TOTAL.
Disease of Brain	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Phthisis	1	1	1	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	10
Inflammation of the Lungs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Diseased Heart	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Dysentery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Rheumatism of Heart	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gangrene	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Drowned	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
TOTAL	7	4	2	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	23

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

West Coast of Africa Station.

In 1856 the squadron employed for the suppression of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa consisted of twenty-one vessels, but one of these, the Minx, could not be included in the following details, in consequence of the medical returns not having been received in office. The mean force, including Kroomen and African boys, amounted to about 1,630 men of all ranks and ratings. A glance at the Table No. 3, will shew that the greatest number of febrile attacks occurred in the Plumper, Hecate, and Scourge; but on the whole, judging by the total number of cases, this disease was of far less frequent occurrence than it used to be in former times, when it was the practice to send boats away on detached service for days and weeks in succession. The total absence of yellow fever from Sierra Leone for the last six or eight years has also had the effect of reducing the number of cases as well as the number of deaths; for this form of fever, when prevalent at the above settlement, was almost sure to be communicated to the cruisers on that division of the station, and it was most destructive to prize-crews when they were quartered in the town, which was invariably the case, unless one of the cruisers happened to be lying in the river at the time they delivered over their respective vessels to the Court of Mixed Commission.

The number of men daily inefficient from wounds and sickness on the West Coast of Africa averaged, as will be seen by referring to Table No. 2, about fifty-five per 1,000 of mean force. Generally speaking, the most sickly vessels were those which lay anchored for days or weeks within the range of land emanations, or sent boats away on detached service to search for slavers, lying in shallow water near the shore, in lagoons and creeks, or up the larger rivers. The daily ratio of sickness was remarkably small in the Dolphin and Linnet; both these vessels were employed on the southern and more healthy part of the station, and their crews had little communication with the land.

The following summary taken from the nosological returns relative to the appearance of fever in the respective vessels will shew, as repeatedly noticed in previous reports, that the great

great source of remitting fever in the protective squadron is, and ever has been, exposure to effluvia or miasmata while on shore, in boats near the shore, or by the entrance of the cruisers into the large tidal rivers.

During the first six months of the year the Alecto was employed off the coast to the northward of the equator, and for the last six months off the principal slaving ports south of the equator. Fifteen cases of remitting fever, and three of an intermitting character were contracted by boats' crews employed in the River Congo. The boats were for some time constantly away, but latterly they returned at short intervals to the ship, which lay inside the bar at the mouth of the river. One case ended in death, but it was complicated with delirium tremens and jaundice. The patient, a warrant-officer, had charge of one of the boats, and while absent from the ship had led an intemperate life; it is therefore probable that the boat's crew followed his example, as five out of the six were subsequently attacked with fever.

The Bloodhound remained during the entire year on the northern division of the station. In March she steamed about 200 miles up the Benin river: while in the river, and for fourteen days afterwards, from three to six grains of the disulphate of quinine were given to each of the ship's company as a preventive of fever, and although they were exposed to the emanations from the mangrove swamps for twenty-seven days, only six suffered slightly from fever. Some time afterwards they were again exposed to miasmata in the Bonny, New Calabar, and in the Sherbro, the last one of the most dangerous rivers for Europeans on the whole station; but quinine in solution was invariably used as a prophylactic, and with good effect, as only one case occurred after the vessel had been for a week in the Sherbro, and the patient was the only person who did not take the quinine regularly. No death occurred in this vessel from fever, but one man was invalided for its sequela.

The Childers was employed almost constantly cruising for the first six months of the year, off the coast, in the Gulf of Guinea, and during the remaining months off the coast between Loango and Benguela. With the exception of a few unimportant cases, her crew entirely escaped fever, until three boats were sent on detached service up the Lagos River; in these there were twenty-seven white men and five officers. They remained absent for two nights, one of which was spent at anchor, off the

West Coast of Africa Station.

the town of Lagos. The surgeon accompanied the expedition and gave quinine wine, which was continued after they returned on board; still, notwithstanding, nine of the thirty-two persons who formed the party were attacked with fever; two in five days after their return to the ship, one on the sixth day, one on the eighth, one on the ninth, one on the thirteenth, two on the sixteenth, and one on the seventeenth. "The disease in all was the same, differing only in its degree of intensity; some were convalescent on the eighth or ninth day, and others not before the twenty-eighth; one had a jaundiced appearance." The surgeon thought the fever would have assumed a worse form but for the quinine wine which had been taken as a preventive. One man, who had not been on shore for two months previously, was attacked with fever which terminated in death, while the vessel lay off the bar at Lagos. No other febrile disease of any consequence occurred in the Childers for several months subsequently, nor, in fact, until she had been for some time stationed on the southern division of the command, when four cases took place, after she had been eight days at anchor in the River Congo.

The next vessel in alphabetical order is the Dolphin; she remained nearly the whole year on the southern division of the station, her crew were not much exposed on boat service, and they almost entirely escaped fever. The most severe of six cases was one which the patient contracted by sleeping for a night in an open boat in the River Congo. The Firefly did not arrive on the station until August; shortly afterwards she proceeded on a cruise off the River Pongas, while her boats, manned with white men, were sent up the river; they took quinine wine night and morning while absent, and continued its use for ten days after they returned, and all escaped fever. Subsequently a few cases were contracted from long continued exposure to the miasmatous exhalations in the River Lagos. Eighteen cases of remitting and fourteen of intermitting fever occurred in the Hecate; the majority of the former were contracted on shore; two ended in death. The subject of one of the latter was a marine, who accidentally drifted away in the life-boat over the bar at Lagos; he slept one night on shore, and was not attacked until fourteen days afterwards. In the other case, the patient, an officer, slept two nights on shore, and exposed himself to the full glare of the sun during the day time, by rowing about in a boat without an awning in the lagoon off Lagos; he declined taking quinine as a preventive, and was attacked about fourteen

teen days after he returned on board Foolhardy exploits of this nature may be practised now and then with impunity, but in the end they too frequently destroy either the health or the life of the individual. The Hecla arrived on the coast of Africa in July, and was employed on the northern division of the station. Fourteen cases of fever were placed on the sick list during the year, the greater number of which appear to have been of a catarrhal nature; there was one, however, contracted at Sierra Leone, which terminated in death; whether the man had been on shore is not stated. The Linnet for nine months was employed on the southern division of the command. During that time only three cases of fever occurred on board, which were contracted while the vessel lay in the Congo; one proved fatal.

The Merlin arrived on the station about the middle of July, and after cruising a short while off the Rivers Nunez and Pongas, proceeded to the Bight of Biafra. She was then ordered on special service up the Rivers Bonny, New Calabar and Brass; while thus employed, the following precautionary measures were adopted against fever: The crew were "turned up" at 5.30 a. m., and, after dressing, took half a wine glass-full of quinine wine; they breakfasted at 6. The decks were washed with water (warm) from the boilers at 6.30; they took dinner at noon, and supper at 5 p. m. No white men were sent away in the boats. Serge frocks and white trousers were worn during the day, and blanket dresses during the night. No water was allowed to be drawn from alongside for any purpose whatever. Quinine wine was administered to the whole crew for fourteen days after leaving the rivers, in which they remained altogether about twelve days. Whether it was owing to the above measures, it is impossible to state, but no sickness of any kind followed the several expeditions into these notoriously unhealthy localities. Although twenty-three cases appear by the table to have occurred in this vessel, only one out of the whole number was of a severe character, and it was the result of intemperance and exposure on shore on the Isles de Los. With the exception of about two months, the Myrmidon, a somewhat similar vessel, was employed during the entire year off the coast between the Gambia and Cape Mount; whether she had much communication with the shore, is not stated, but there were only five cases of remitting and three of intermitting fever; two of the former were severe, and one terminated in death. Quinine wine was given to the ship's company when the vessel entered the Sherbro and Sierra

West Coast of Africa Station.

Leone Rivers. Whether the patient who died had been exposed to miasmata on shore or in boat service, is not stated. A few cases of mild remitting fever occurred, in the Prometheus while in the Bight of Benin and Biafra; but as the average time the patients remained under treatment did not exceed seven days, they could not have been of much importance. The Plumper during the early part of the year was employed blockading the River Congo, and while she lay in the offing, several boat-expeditions were sent up the river, to distances varying from twelve to thirty miles, and from periods varying from one to four days. Several cases, some of which were severe, were contracted on these expeditions, and there were several others which occurred on board the ship, while at anchor in a lunated bay, near the mouth of the river, but they all recovered.

Though the Antelope, the Medusa, the Philomel and Salamander were each employed for several months during the year on the most sickly part of the station, their crews did not suffer much from fever, in consequence of their having had but little communication with the land.

The Scourge was employed cruising along the coast from Sierra Leone, on the north, to Benguela, on the south of the equator, anchoring now and then at the different settlements. On one occasion she entered the old Calabar River, and during her stay there quinine wine was issued to every person on board, and no fever followed. She remained at anchor off Lagos, from the last day of September to the 30th of October; during part of the time six persons were employed inside the bar assisting to repair the Minx, and although, with one exception, they took quinine wine daily, yet after they returned on board each had an attack of fever. Four of these cases were mild and two severe; the subject of one of the latter was the person who neglected to take the quinine wine; it is also mentioned that he had been upset in a canoe when attempting to cross the bar, on his return to the ship. Besides the above, fourteen of the crew, who had not been on shore, were attacked with fever,—severe in a few instances, but without any fatal result. In the Teazer, which was almost constantly employed at sea, first off the northern, and secondly off the southern division of the station, there were only three febrile attacks; one was contracted on shore at Cape Mount, and the other two on shore at Shark Point, on the south coast. In the Sappho there were only six cases of remitting fever, some of which were severe; they appear to have been mostly contracted

contracted on shore, or while the vessel was at anchor near the shore. There was one case consequent on exposure for part of a day only at Quitta; the fever was not developed for fourteen days afterwards, so that the incubative period was marked with tolerable accuracy. This vessel was kept cruising from the time she arrived on the station until the end of the year, at no great distance from the land, with which, however, she had little communication.

It thus appears, that in all these vessels, with a mean force of about 1,680 men, there were only seven deaths from fever, being in the ratio of about a little more than four to the thousand, a mortality so small, compared with that of former years, seems almost incredible, and might well lead to the belief that the coast, like some of the cleared portion of the North American continent, is becoming more healthy; but, with the exception of the non-appearance of yellow fever, which does not depend on terrestrial emanations, the climate has undergone no salutary change. The seemingly interminable forests which cover the land in every direction, and the deadly swamps which fringe the estuaries of every tidal river, are still as prolific of the fever poison as they were in times gone by, when the death rate in the squadron was ten times greater. How then, it may be asked, are we to account for this improvement? Simply by the change which has taken place in the mode of conducting the duties of the station. By a wise and humane regulation the deadly practice of sending boats away on detached service, to watch or intercept slavers, has been interdicted, or, at all events, greatly restricted. Prize crews are no longer turned adrift to wander through the streets of Sierra Leone, when the vessels they navigate from distant parts of the station are delivered up to the authorities of the Mixed Commission Court; the orgies of "the barn," which lowered the character of the white man in the eyes of the black, have long since ceased; and last, though not least, the introduction of quinine wine as a preventive of fever has not only reduced the number of febrile attacks, but has lessened the severity of those which do occur, and thus the mortality has also been reduced to a level which does not materially exceed the death-rate from fever on some of the more healthy stations.

There has also been a great change in the medical treatment of febrile disease: the so called active measures which were in vogue but a few years since, have given place to others of a more rational character. Blood-letting is no longer carried to an extent which leaves the patient but little chance of re-

West Coast of Africa Station.

covery when the fever terminates, and the rash and empirical use of calomel in large and frequently repeated doses, to produce ptyalism has been abandoned,—not only on account of the impossibility of producing ptyalism while the fever last, but because mercury given to excess in any form has a most injurious effect on the constitution. If these changes have had no effect in reducing the mortality, they at all events have lessened the sufferings and misery entailed on patients who, though they survived the fever, lingered long in a state of debility from the effects of blood-letting and mercury.

In a former report,* printed in 1847, and in another in 1854,† in alluding to the African station as being prejudicial to the health of Europeans, an opinion was hazarded, that "if the duties could be performed by the cruisers without approaching within a few miles of the shore, the mortality in the squadron would be reduced to an equality with that of the East and West India stations." The loss for the present year from disease, endemic to the country, shows that this opinion was well-founded; for of the seven deaths from fever, four were contracted by exposure to swamp emanations in rivers, one of which was complicated with delirium tremens; one occurred at sea, a short distance from the land; but whether the two remaining cases were the result of communication with the shore is not stated. Excluding, therefore, the four cases which were clearly attributable to intemperance, fatigue and exposure, within the range of swamp emanations, the true mortality from fever in the force at sea, and from causes which may have been connected, but were not traceable to the land, was at the most not more than three to every two thousand, of mean force employed.

Disease of the Brain.—There were nineteen cases of disease of the brain and nerves, two of which proved fatal; namely, one of apoplexy, and one of delirium tremens. In each of these cases the patients had been guilty of great excess in drinking when on shore, the one at Sierra Leone, and the other at Fernando Po. Four cases of epilepsy, two of mental disturbance, one of neuralgia, and one of chronic inflammation of the brain, were invalided, and sent home to England.

Lungs.—There were thirty cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, two of which ended in death, and six were invalided, being unfit for further service on the station. Of ten

* Climate and Diseases of the African Station, p. 212.
† Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy, p. 118.

ten cases of consumption, eight were invalided, and five terminated in death, either on the coast, or subsequently in hospital, after their return to England: several of these deaths occurred after the patients had been invalided. Catarrhal affections were not numerous, neither did they cause any loss to the service by death or invaliding. Of twenty-five cases of disease of the heart and blood vessels, including eleven of an hæmorrhoidal character, three only were invalided.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—There were 213 cases of diarrhœa and twenty of dysentery; two of the latter were invalided, but there was no death from either disease. It appears by the returns that ten cases of dysentery occurred in the Scourge; but as they are not specially mentioned in the surgeon's returns, it is to be presumed they were not of a severe character. Of the diarrhœal attacks, the greatest number occurred in the Sappho, and were supposed to have been occasioned by the sudden change from a salt meat to a fresh meat diet while the vessel was anchored off Quitta.

It is a remarkable fact that cholera has not yet been introduced into any settlement on the west coast of Africa; it raged however for a short time in one of the Cape de Verde Islands, into which it was imported by an infected merchantman.

Liver; Rheumatism.—There were only seven cases of inflammation of the liver and six of jaundice, but in no instance was the disease of a serious nature. Diseases of the genito-urinary system were not numerous,—by far the greatest proportion—three-fourths of the whole—of the cases of a syphilitic ture were originally contracted in English ports previously to the departure of the vessels for their destination. One case of orchitis and three of stricture, were invalided.

Europeans serving on the west coast of Africa appear to be peculiarly obnoxious to rheumatic affections; whether from the generally damp state of the atmosphere, or from some other cause, it is impossible to state. During the present year 209 cases were entered on the sick books of the squadron; of these, two proved fatal, by metastasis to the heart, and twelve were invalided.

One death appears under the head of debility. The patient had been under treatment for a syphilitic eruption, which although it gradually disappeared, he did not recover his strength, but wasted away, and finally died of sheer exhaustion, in the military hospital at Sierra Leone.

 There

West Coast of Africa Station.

There were five deaths from external violence; two of these were the result of injuries sustained on board. In one case the spine was fractured by a fall down a hatchway; in the other the fourth cervical vertebræ was fractured by a similar accident, which occurred whilst engaged in the foolish practice of shaving when crossing the Line. Three Kroomen were killed on the bar at Lagos by sharks, the boat in which they were coming off having upset in the surf. A boat belonging to the Antelope was also upset at the same place, and one of her crew, a seaman, was lost in the surf. A boy, while assisting to lower a boat from the Medusa, fell overboard near the Isles de Los, and immediately sank. Another boy was either drowned or killed by falling overboard from the Prometheus: it was supposed that while stopping up his hammock on the rigging, he fell into the sea, and that the paddle-wheel passed over him. A seaman of the Hecate, and a boy belonging to the Scourge, were accidentally drowned, but the particulars are not given, and there was one death, the cause of which has not been stated.

The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to thirty, or in the ratio of 18·4 to the 1,000 of mean force. Deducting the ten deaths from accident, &c., there remain twenty from disease, or in the proportion of 12·2 to the 1,000 of force.

Seventy-four men were invalided and sent home for further treatment, or to be discharged from the service. Twelve were affected with rheumatism; fifteen with disease of the lungs, of which eight were phthisical; eight with disease of the brain and nervous system, four of which were epileptic; and eleven were disabled by wounds and hernia. The other causes or diseases for which men were invalided are shewn in the Table. It is, however, worth observing, that the only loss to the service from disease of the alimentary organs, was two men invalided for dysentery.

Table, No. 1.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remittent Fever	205	125·8	2	1·2	7	4·3
Intermittent Fever	69	42·3	1	—	—	—
Scarlatina	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	1	-	-	-	1	—
Epilepsy	6	-	4	2·5	—	—
Insanity	3	-	1	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	6	-	-	-	1	—
Various	3	—	3	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	30	18·4	6	3·6	2	1·2
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	10	-	8	4·9	5	3·1
Catarrh	279	165·	—	—	—	—
Asthma	4	-	1	—	—	—
Palpitation, &c.	9	-	1	—	—	—
Various	16	-	2	1·2	—	—
Inflammation of Bowels	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	213	130·7	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	20	12·3	2	1·2	—	—
Constipation, &c.	81	49·7	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	7	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bladder	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	49	30·1	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	14	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	14	-	1	—	—	—
Stricture	20	12·3	3	1·8	—	—

(continued)

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Rheumatism	209	128·2	12	7·3	2	1·2
Gout	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Eyes	23	14·1	—	—	—	—
Otitis, &c.	14	-	1	—	—	—
Amaurosis	4	-	2	1·2	—	—
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	2	-	2	1·2	—	—
Cynanche	28	17·1	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	18	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	568	348·4	2	1·2	—	—
Ulcer	181	111·	1	—	—	—
Eruptions, &c.	32	19·6	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia and Debility	240	147·8	6	3·6	1	—
Dropsy	8	-	2	1·2	—	—
Various	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries	448	274·8	4	2·5	5	—
Burns and Scalds	13	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia	6	-	7	4·3	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	5	6·7
Not known	-	-	-	-	1	—
TOTAL	3,060	1877·3	74	45·4	30	18·4

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP; Number of GUNS, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Number per Cent. Sick daily in each Ship.

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Guns, Horse Power, &c.	Period.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Alecto - -	5 P.W. 200	year	95	95	2,565	7·3	76·8
Antelope - -	3 P.W. 260	3 mo.	95	25	248	·7	28·
Bloodhound -	3 P.W. 150	year	55	55	1,466	3·8	69·1
Childers - -	12 - - -	„	120	120	2,689	7·4	61·7
Dolphin - -	3 - - -	„	70	70	184	·6	8·6
Firefly - -	4 P.W. 220	6 mo.	85	40	933	2·6	65·
Hecla - -	6 P.W. 240	9 mo.	135	100	1,983	5·4	54·
Hecate - -	6 P.W. 240	year	120	120	4,217	11·6	96·4
Linnet - -	8 - - -	9 mo.	110	80	720	1·9	22·5
Medusa - -	4 P.W. 312	3 mo.	90	25	682	1·9	76·
Merlin - -	6 P.W. 312	6 mo.	115	55	1,015	2·8	50·9
Myrmidon - -	3 P.W. 150	year	60	60	1,309	3·6	60·
Philomel - -	8 - - -	8 mo.	85	55	506	1·4	25·4
Plumper - -	12 Sc. 60	11 mo.	90	80	2,127	5·8	72·5
Prometheus -	5 P.W. 200	9 mo.	110	80	1,083	2·9	35·
Salamander -	6 P.W. 220	6 mo.	125	65	836	2·3	35·4
Sappho - -	12 - - -	year	130	130	3,371	9·2	70·8
Scourge - -	6 P.W. 420	„	215	215	4,276	11·7	54·4
Seager - -	2 Sc. 40	„	60	60	1,374	3·7	61·7
Tortoise - -	12 - - -	„	100	100	1,285	3·6	36·
TOTAL - -	- - -	- -	2,065	1,630	32,869	90·1	55·3

TABLE, No. 3.

SHEWING the Number of Cases of all DISEASES and INJURIES in each Ship on the WEST COAST of AFRICA Station.

NAME of SHIP.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.					Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.			
	Remittent and Continued.	Inflammation.		Intermittent.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Paralysis, &c.	Inflammation.	Hæmoptysis and Phthisis.	Catarrh.	Asthma.
Plumper	17	13	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	15	–
Hecate	18	14	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	37	1
Salamander	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	–
Scourge	33	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	2	39	1
Hecla	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	10	–
Prometheus	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–
Firefly	6	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–
Merlin	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	5	–
Medusa	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Bloodhound	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
Myrmidon	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Antelope	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Sappho	7	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	15	–
Teazer	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	25	–
Childers	17	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	11	–
Philomel	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Linnet	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–
Dolphin	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–
Tortoise	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	16	–
Alecto	15	4	–	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	2	2

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont*[d].

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.				Diseases of the Liver, &c.		Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals.				
	Palpitation, &c.	Hæmorrhois, &c.	Inflammation.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Constipation, &c.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Inflammation.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture, &c.
Plumper	1	–	–	12	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Hecate	4	3	–	22	4	13	1	–	–	5	4	1	5
Salamander	–	1	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	7	–	4	1
Scourge	1	2	–	15	10	11	–	2	–	8	3	3	4
Hecla	–	7	–	11	1	6	–	–	–	8	1	–	–
Prometheus	–	1	–	17	–	–	1	–	–	4	2	–	–
Firefly	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Merlin	–	–	–	10	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medusa	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bloodhound	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Myrmidon	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Antelope	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sappho	1	–	–	28	1	2	–	1	–	7	–	2	1
Teazer	–	–	–	16	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Childers	–	2	–	22	–	5	1	1	–	3	1	–	1
Philomel	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	3	–
Linnet	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dolphin	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Tortoise	–	1	–	18	2	5		–	–	–	–	–	–
Alecto	1	3	1	11	2	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.			Diseases of the Senses, &c. including Inflammatory Affection of Eyes.		Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue.						
	Rheumatism.	Gout.	Perostitis.	Inflammation, &c.	Otitis, &c.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone.	Ulcer.	Eruptions.
Plumper	35	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	9	11	–
Hecate	14	–	1	2	3	1	–	–	–	84	9	3
Salamander	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	37	14	–
Scourge	15	1	1	4	6	–	1	10	3	62	13	4
Hecla	11	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	69	21	1
Prometheus	13	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	34	1	1
Firefly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	26	1	1
Merlin	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	6	4
Medusa	6	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	9	4	–
Bloodhound	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	22	5
Myrmidon	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	10	15	2
Antelope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sappho	20	1	–	–	5	–	–	11	3	74	28	–
Teazer	19	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	19	5	–
Childers	7	–	1	1	3	–	–	9	2	43	27	8
Philomel	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	–
Linnet	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
Dolphin	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	25	6	–
Tortoise	17	–	–	6	1	–	–	1	1	26	17	2
Alecto	14	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	21	5	1

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*contd.*

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases not classed, nor specified in the above Arrangement.		Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.		
	Dyspepsia.	Dropsy, &c.	Wounds.	Burns.	Hernia.
Plumper	10	-	20	2	1
Hecate	77	-	61	2	—
Salamander	4	-	17	-	1
Scourge	13	3	48	—	—
Hecla	11	3	45	-	2
Prometheus	6	5	13	—	—
Firefly	-	-	6	—	—
Merlin	8	-	10	—	—
Medusa	2	-	11	-	1
Bloodhound	5	-	10	1	—
Myrmidon	17	-	9	1	—
Antelope	-	-	7	—	—
Sappho	19	-	35	—	—
Teazer	15	-	13	—	—
Childers	7	1	57	3	1
Philomel	1	-	8	—	—
Linnet	-	-	11	—	—
Dolphin	1	-	21	—	—
Tortoise	8	-	40	1	—
Alecto	55	-	41	3	—

Table, No. 4.

Shewing the Total Number of Men Invalided in the Force on the West Coast of Africa Station.

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Plumper.	Hecate.	Salamander.	Scourge.	Heela.	Prometheus.	Firefly.	Merlin.	Medusa.	Bloodhound.	Myrmidon.	Antelope.	Alecto.	Teazer.	Childers.	Sappho.	Philomel.	Linnet.	Dolphin.	Tortoise.	TOTAL.
Remitting Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Intermittent Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Phrenitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Epilepsy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Insanity	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Neuralgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hypochondriasis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	6
Phthisis	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	8
Asthma	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pericarditis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Varix	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Dysentery	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchitis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Stricture	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Rheumatism	3	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Deafness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Amaurosis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Phlegmone	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Œdema	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Debility	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Hydrocele	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Hernia	1	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
Total	6	6	12	8	4	1	3	2	1	4	3	–	7	6	3	2	–	1	1	4	74

Table, No. 5.

Shewing the Total Number of Deaths in the Force on the West Coast of Africa Station.

CAUSE of DEATH.	Plumper.	Hecate.	Salamander.	Scourge.	Hecla.	Prometheus.	Firefly.	Merlin.	Medusa.	Bloodhound.	Myrmidon.	Antelope.	Alecto.	Teazer.	Childers.	Sappho.	Philomel.	Linnet.	Dolphin.	Tortoise.	TOTAL.
Remitting Fever	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7
Apoplexy	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pneumonia	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Phthisis	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5
Rheumatism	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Debility	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cause not stated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Killed by Sharks	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Drowned	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Total	3	3	1	4	4	1	–	–	1	1	2	1	4	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	30

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STATION.

Cape of Good Hope Station.

THERE were only five vessels employed on the Cape of Good Hope Station in 1856, with a mean force of about 890 men.

Considering the unhealthy nature of the coast from Port Natal to Zanzibar, off which the vessels were frequently employed for months continuously, febrile diseases were of rare occurrence. In the Castor, which remained, however, the greater part of the year in Simons Bay, there were only three aguish attacks, one of which was invalided, but the patient was otherwise inefficient, from defective vision. Nine cases occurred in the Frolic, six in the Penelope, and five in the Geyser, but, with one or two exceptions, they were not severe. Diarrhœa and dysentery are the only other diseases of a climatorial or of an endemic character which require notice; of the former there were 110, and of the latter twenty-three cases, one of which ended in death. Sixty-three cases of diarrhœa appear in the sick reports from the Geyser;—forty-eight of these occurred between the 15th of November and the 11th of December, while the vessel lay off the Kei River, in Algoa Bay. The surgeon mentions that he could not trace the disease to any cause on board, as the bilges and holds had been kept clean, and the provisions in daily use "were the same as had been used by the ship's company at all times, with the addition of fresh fish, which were caught in abundance, and good in quality; besides, the disease had made its appearance before any of the fish had been eaten." He therefore, ascribed the disease to atmospheric causes existing in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth, but whether these were perceptible to the senses he does not mention; nor does he state where the water the men were then using was obtained; they had, however, been a good deal employed in boats, surveying the coast of the River Kei and the northern shore of Algoa Bay, "a dangerous service, in consequence of the heavy surf that breaks along the coast." There were twenty-three cases of diarrhœa, and eighteen of dysentery in the Frolic, the majority of which appear to have been originally contracted in the Mozambique channel. A few cases

cases of each disease occurred in the Castor, Penelope and Hydra; but they all, with the exception of one case of diarrhœa invalided, readily yielded to medical treatment.

One case of abscess in the brain terminated in apoplexy and death. Five cases of epilepsy, one of paralysis, one of delirium tremens, and one of mental derangement, were invalided, and sent to England.

Three men were invalided for consumption, and two died—the only loss from diseases of the respiratory organs. In the whole force there were only six cases of syphilis, two of which were invalided.

There appears to have been one death from erysipelas, and one from dropsy.

A boy fell from aloft in the Castor, fractured his skull, and died immediately afterwards; this was the only death from external injury. Nine persons lost their lives by drowning; seven of these belonged to the Castor, and two to the Penelope; the former appear to have been drowned when absent in a tender, probably by the upsetting of a boat, and the latter by a similar accident. The mortality for the year, therefore, stands thus:—Total deaths from all causes, seventeen,—seven from disease, and ten from accidental injury and drowning; the first being in the ratio of 19·1, the second of 7·8, and the last of 11·2, to the 1,000 of mean force.

Table, No. 1.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remitting Fever	14	15·7	1	—	—	—
Intermitting Fever	8	9·	1	—	—	—
Measles	5	5·6	—	—	—	—
Insanity	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Paralysis	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Epilepsy, &c.	5	5·6	5	5·6	1	—
Delirium Tremens	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Vertigo, &c.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura	6	6·5	—	—	—	—
Hæmoptysis and Phthisis	2	- -	3	- -	2	—
Catarrh	128	143·8	—	—	—	—
Asthma	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	6	6·5	1	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—
Varix	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	23	25·8	1	- -	1	—
Diarrhœa	110	123·6	- -	- -	1	—
Constipation, &c.	30	3·4	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Syphilis	6	6·5	2	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	5	5·6	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	3	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	4	4·5	2	—	—	—
Rheumatism	60	67·4	5	5·6	—	—
Gout	3	—	—	—	—	—
Periostitis	3	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Ophthalmia, &c.	8	9·	1	—	—	—
Otitis	2	—	—	—	—	—
Eruptions	15	16·9	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	5·6	-	-	1	—
Scrofula	2	-	1	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	4	4·5	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	45	50·6	1	—	—	—
Phlegmone	253	284·3	—	—	—	—
Cynanche	16	18·	—	—	—	—
Wounds, &c.	232	260·7	4	4·5	1	—
Burns	4	4·5	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.	25	28·1	2	-	1	—
Scurvy	-	-	1	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	9	—
TOTAL	1,041	1170·9	36	40·4	17	19·1

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP, Number of GUNS, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Ratio per 1,000 Sick daily in each Ship.

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Guns, Horse Power, &c.	Period Employed.	Number of Men.		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Castor	36	year	300	300	3,414	9·4	31·3
Frolic	16	„	120	120	3,187	8·7	72·3
Penelope	6 P. 650	„	290	290	3,057	8·4	28·9
Hydra	16 P. 220	4 mo.	135	100	744	2·1	21·0
Geyser	6 P. 280	6 mo.	155	80	1,041	2·9	36·2
TOTAL	-	-	1,000	890	11,443	31·5	35·4

Table, No. 3.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in each Ship on the Cape of Good Hope Station.

NAMES of SHIPS.	Fevers.		Measles.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.				Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.			
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.		Insanity.	Paralysis.	Epilepsy.	Delirium Tremens.	Inflammation.	Phthisis.	Catarrh.	Asthma.
Castor - -	–	3	–	1	3	5	–	1	–	46	–
Frolic - -	9	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	39	–
Penelope - -	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	26	–
Hydra - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	15	–
Geyser - -	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–

	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, &c.			Diseases of the Kidneys, and Urinary Organs.			
	Palpitation, &c.	Varix.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Constipation, &c.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture.
Castor - -	7	1	3	17	7	1	1	–	–
Frolic - -	–	–	18	23	7	2	–	1	4
Penelope - -	–	–	–	6	12	–	–	2	–
Hydra - -	–	–	2	1	1	2	1	–	–
Geyser - -	–	–	–	63	4	2	2	–	–

TABLE, No. 3.—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

NAMES of SHIPS.	Diseases of the Bones, Muscles, &c.			Diseases of the Eyes and Ears.		Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.						
	Rheumatism.	Gout.	Periostitis.	Ophthalmia, &c.	Otitis.	Eruptions.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Ulcer.	Phlegmone.	Cynanche.
Castor - -	31	–	2	2	–	1	2	2	2	20	79	11
Frolic - -	8	–	–	2	1	7	–	–	1	9	45	1
Penelope - -	8	2	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	14	81	2
Hydra - -	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	19	2
Geyser - -	11	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	1	1	29	–

	Diseases not classed.	Wounds, Accidents, &c.	
	Dyspepsia.	Wounds.	Burns, &c.
Castor - -	12	83	–
Frolic - -	6	57	–
Penelope - -	1	49	3
Hydra - -	3	15	–
Geyser - -	3	28	1

TABLE, No. 4.

SHEWING the Total Number of MEN INVALIDED in the Force on the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Station.

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Castor.	Frolic.	Penelope.	Hydra.	Geyser.	TOTAL.
Continued and Remitting Fever	–	–	1	–	–	1
Intermitting Fever	1	–	–	–	–	1
Epilepsy	5	–	–	–	–	5
Paralysis	–	–	1	–	–	1
Delirium Tremens	1	–	–	–	–	1
Insanity	1	–	–	–	–	1
Phthisis	1	2	–	–	–	3
Palpitation and Disease of Heart	1	–	–	–	–	1
Varicocele	1	–	–	–	–	1
Dysentery	–	1	–	–	–	1
Prolapsus Recti	1	–	–	–	–	1
Syphilis	2	–	–	–	–	2
Stricture	–	1	1	–	–	2
Rheumatism	5	–	–	–	–	5
Amaurosis	1	–	–	–	–	1
Scrofula	1	–	–	–	–	1
Ulcer	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dyspepsia	2	–	–	–	–	2
Scurvy	1	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds	4	–	–	–	–	4
TOTAL	28	4	4	–	–	36

TABLE, No. 5.

SHEWING the Total Number of DEATHS in the Force on the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE Station.

CAUSE of DEATH.	Castor.	Frolic.	Penelope.	Hydra.	Geyser.	TOTAL.
Abscess in Brain - -	–	–	1	–	–	1
Phthisis - - - -	2	–	–	–	–	2
Dysentery - - -	–	1	–	–	–	1
Diarrhœa - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Erysipelas - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Dropsy - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds - - - -	1	–	–	–	–	1
Drowned - - -	7	–	2	–	–	9
TOTAL - - -	13	1	3	–	–	17

EAST INDIA AND CHINA STATION.

East India and China Station.

The squadron on the East India and China Station in 1856 consisted of twelve vessels, three of which were steamers, and the nine others sailing vessels. The Calcutta was the only ship of the line present: there was one fifty-gun frigate, two of forty guns, and one of twenty-six. With the exception of the Minden receiving ship, the remaining vessels were seventh rates or sloops. The mean force has been estimated at about 3,410 men. The Calcutta bore the flag of the Commander-in-chief; she was commissioned in March, and fitted out at Devonport. The staff-surgeon mentions that, "while in dock, 450 gallons of a dilute solution of the chloride of zinc were injected under the lining of the ship, from openings on the lower and orlop decks and under the limbers; the tiers, spirit-room, the lower and orlop-decks were also washed down with the solution, by means of a large forcing-pump: on the first of May she was moved out of harbour to the Sound, and on the 7th she sailed for her destination: she reached Singapore on the 28th of August, and Hong Kong on the 9th of September; subsequently she moved up the Canton River, and came to an anchor off the Bocca Tigris."

By referring to Table No. 2, it will be seen that, amongst the larger vessels, the ratio per thousand sick daily was greatest in the Nankin and Winchester, and amongst the small vessels in the Comus, Barracouta and Hornet. The high rate of loss in the Nankin was owing principally to bowel complaints contracted in the Canton River, and in a minor degree to fevers, contracted at Trincomalee; in the Winchester to bowel complaints, contracted at Hong Kong, and also to venereal disease, contracted at the same place. The high ratio of sickness in the three smaller vessels, is to be ascribed entirely to bowel complaints, fevers and syphilis, contracted in the Canton River and at Hong Kong. In the Rapid and Elk the loss through wounds and sickness is small, but the crews of these vessels were not exposed to swamp emanations in the Canton

Canton River, neither were they on shore at Hong Kong, consequently they, in a great measure, escaped those maladies which tended to increase the ratio of sickness in the other vessels. In the Racehorse and Spartan the loss is also small: the former remained at anchor throughout the entire year in the River Min, where, although the temperature is high in summer, and her men were frequently on shore, yet, compared with the crews of vessels at Hong Kong, they did not suffer much either from climatorial diseases, or diseases of the sexual organs; and as the Spartan was employed chiefly in the southern part of the Chinese waters, touching occasionally at Labuan, Sarawak, Malacca and Singapore, where the climate is less injurious to the European constitution, and the lower grades in the seaports less severely afflicted with diseases of the sexual organs, the comparatively small loss of service from wounds and sickness in these vessels is, therefore, by the same rule to be ascribed to their absence from the more sickly parts of the station.

There were but few cases of fever in the Calcutta, notwithstanding that her men, after their arrival at Hong Kong, were granted eight-and-forty hours leave of absence, each with a considerable sum of money in his pocket; and subsequently more than one-half the whole crew were employed on detached service in the Canton River, "exposed to great hardships in open boats, and surrounded by many temptations to commit excesses." They were, however, less fortunate with respect to bowel complaints; for during the last three months of the year there were 35 cases of dysentery, and 118 of diarrhœa. Those who were most severely attacked were men employed on detached service at Canton, though many of the milder cases occurred amongst the men left in the ship at anchor in the river.

The Winchester remained principally at anchor at Whampoa, Hong Kong, Macao and Amoy, during the first six months of the year; and although the men were permitted to go on shore occasionally, there were few diseases of a climatorial nature until about the middle of July, when diarrhœa became epidemic, its appearance being attributed by the surgeon to exposure to wet, or the change of season,—a gale or typhoon having ushered in the south-west monsoon. As the vessel proceeded northward, the attacks became more numerous: in May there were fourteen, in June fifty, and in July sixty; in August

East India and China Station.

August there were thirty-seven only, and in September nine. Meanwhile the vessel had sailed up the Sea of Japan, touching at Hakodadi, Nagasaki, and other places, she returned to Hong Kong on the 26th of September. Happily, amongst all these cases, none proved fatal. A large proportion of the men affected with diarrhœa and fever, were troubled with lumbrici. During July, August and September, the ship's company were, with the exception of fourteen days, entirely victualled on salt provisions. Three cases of scorbutic night blindness occurred, which speedily recovered, when the vessel went into harbour, and a supply of fresh meat and vegetables was obtained. The continuance of the diarrhœal attacks after the vessel entered the Sea of Japan, was probably in some degree owing either to the scorbutic taint, which existed amongst the ship's company, or to the water they were using; though it is not mentioned where the last supply was obtained previously to leaving the Chinese coast.

There were remarkably few cases of fever in this vessel during the year; one only terminated in death, though the fatal issue appears to have been consequent on dysenteric symptoms and hæmorrhage from the bowels.

The Winchester remained at Hong Kong until the 3d of December, when she sailed for England, with a large number of invalids from the other vessels of the squadron: soon after leaving, diarrhœal and dysenteric attacks became numerous amongst the men who had been employed on detached service at Canton; two of the latter proved fatal. These maladies however attacked men who had not been on shore, though in a less severe form: altogether the Winchester lost ten men from dysentery, most of whom died in hospital.

The Nankin, a fifty-gun ship, was employed during the early part of the year in the Bay of Bengal. She touched at Singapore, Madras, and Trincomalee, and on the 27th of March arrived at Hong Kong, where she remained for some time at anchor, and at other times under weigh, cruising round the island, and in the adjacent sea, until the end of August, when she sailed for Amoy; she remained there from the 4th to the 8th of September, and then, proceeding up the Sea of Japan, anchored at Nagasaki, where she remained a few days, and again returned to Hong Kong on the 26th of October. In November and December she was employed in the Canton River, acting against the Chinese in conjunction with other vessels of the force.

When

East India and China Station.

When she arrived at Trincomalee, in March, there were upwards of sixty men on the sick list, suffering principally from dysentery, diarrhœa, ulcers and syphilis, the latter contracted for the most part on shore at Hong Kong, where the men were permitted to land on liberty. As the vessel was about to be refitted or repaired, sixty-seven of these cases were sent, under the charge of an assistant-surgeon, into the Sapphire, a receiving ship, in order that the patients might be out of the way, and be at the same time better accommodated. On the 5th of February, when the repairs had been completed, they were brought back again, all much improved in health, especially those affected with diarrhœa and dysenteric complaints. In less than two days, however, many relapsed, while ulcers assumed a more unhealthy appearance. On the day the sick returned on board, the healthy part of the crew were landed with one day's provisions on Sober Island, that they might amuse themselves before going to sea; many, however, tired of rambling about on the island, made their escape to the main land, where they indulged in drinking, wandered about all day in the sunshine, and afterwards slept in the jungle at night. Ten days afterwards, when the vessel was beating through the Straits of Malacca, the effects of these imprudences began to shew themselves; for remitting fever became prevalent, but only amongst the men who had misconducted themselves on shore at Trincomalee: forty-one cases occurred, without any fatal result.

The vessel arrived at Singapore on the 23d of February, sailed again on the 27th, and shortly afterwards, in the beginning of March, while beating along the shores of Cambodia, Cochin China, a second eruption of fever of a milder character took place, which was ascribed by the surgeon to the damp state of the decks, on which some of the men slept, exposed to heavy dews. Between the 1st and the 31st of March, ninety-four of these cases were placed on the sick list, the average duration of each case being about eight days, while the average duration of the fever, contracted on shore at Trincomalee, was about eighteen. The latter was evidently the fever caused by jungle or marsh emanations; the former was, perhaps, more of a catarrhal nature, though catarrhal symptoms are not mentioned; like influenza, it may have become infectious, as it attacked some persons who did not expose themselves, or sleep on the damp decks. Two of the more severe cases, contracted at Trincomalee, after lingering long under treatment, terminated in death. Both, however, appear to have been aggravated by the conduct of the patients previously to the attack. One drank

East India and China Station.

drank to excess for several days while employed on shore in the dockyard, and shewed when first seized all the characteristic symptoms of delirium tremens; the other had also been drinking on shore, and slept in the jungle. The crew of the Nankin did not suffer from febrile disease of any importance during the remainder of the year, though they were a good deal exposed to marsh emanations in the Canton River; but this was late in the season, when they are either less noxious or less abundant than in summer. The total number of cases amounted to 140, the total number of days sickness to 2,196. Consequently the loss of service throughout the year from fever was in the ratio of about six men per diem.

There were 303 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery; the greater number of these appear to have been contracted at Hong Kong; the worst occurred during the hot weather, or after exposure and fatigue on shore. While cruising in the Sea of Japan, twenty-eight cases of dysentery took place, which the surgeon thought might be ascribed to the change of temperature experienced in these waters, acting on men who had suffered from fever in India in spring, and who had been enervated by the summer's heat at Hong Kong. But as this has not been observed to occur in other similar regions of the globe, and as the weather appears to have been fine, dry, sometimes misty and squally, and the temperature had not fallen on an average, according to the tables kept by the two assistant-surgeons, more than five degrees, and its range, whether by night or by day, did not exceed five when the disease made its appearance, it is to be assumed that some other cause than a change of temperature produced these complaints. During the following quarter, while in the Canton River, forty cases of dysentery, and twenty-seven of diarrhœa, were placed on the sick list. These occurred principally amongst men employed in boats and on shore.

As the total number of cases of diarrhœa and dysentery amounted to 303, and the total number of days' sickness to 9,356, the loss of service from these complaints was equal to 25·7 men per diem.

Both the officers and men in the Nankin were troubled with intestinal worms. The surgeon states that they were accompanied with most anomalous symptoms—"sometimes with constipation, sometimes with diarrhœa, or mucous stools; together with a feeling of enervation, nausea and anorexia. These symptoms generally disappear, or are alleviated, when the creatures are voided either upwards or downwards; but

but the diarrhœa, the fever, and the lassitude, often render the diagnosis difficult."

The Sybille, a frigate of forty guns, continued at anchor off Hong Kong, or in the Canton River, up to the 15th of March, when she sailed for Japan. On the 12th of April she arrived at Hakodadi, remained there until the 4th of May, then proceeded on a cruise in the Gulf of Tartary, and returned to the above anchorage on the 31st of May. She again went to sea on the 8th of June, and continued at sea until the 20th. After this, it appears she returned to Hakodadi, which she left on the 18th of July, and reached Hong Kong on the 26th of August; subsequently she proceeded up the Canton River, where she remained until the close of the year.

The crew of this vessel continued remarkably free from fever and bowel complaints until she returned to Hong Kong in the autumn, when the men were allowed to go on shore. A number of cases of mild fever and diarrhœa were then contracted, the usual result of irregular living and intemperance. The vessel entered the Canton river on the 4th of October with eighty-two men on the sick list, but many benefiting by the change, were discharged to their duty in the course of a few days. Subsequently, about the middle of October, a number of the crew were detached on boat service; the weather was still exceedingly hot, the dews heavy; and, in consequence of the nature of the duties in which the men were employed, they were much exposed, especially while rowing guard, when they were sometimes compelled to sleep in the open boats. The exhibition of quinine wine appeared for some time to protect these men from fever; but those who remained in the ship, which lay at Whampoa, were attacked; whether they had been taking quinine wine is not stated. The disturbance with the Chinese continuing, 170 men were sent on shore for service at the factories, where they were soon afterwards attacked with diarrhœa, which they disregarded until it began to assume a dysenteric form, and forced them unwillingly to seek for relief. Many cases were complicated with periodic fever. This detachment was subsequently quartered in a fort; but although the weather had become colder, there was no decrease in the number of attacks. There was more sickness amongst the crew of the Sybille from climatorial diseases in these two months—November and December—than occurred during the whole time she was employed in the Gulf of Tartary.

The

East India and China Station.

The Pique, after lying at Hong Kong from the beginning of the year until the 17th of March, proceeded up the Gulf of Tartary, visited Hakodadi and Nagasaki, cruised by times along the coasts of Japan, Tartary, and Corea, and then, bending her course southward, reached Woosung on the 21st of September, where she remained for the rest of the year.

During the first quarter, with the exception of one fatal case, there was no febrile disease of much importance; but twenty-nine cases of a dysenteric character occurred, which were in several instances both severe and troublesome. The surgeon considered that the temperature had nothing to do with the production of these cases. The weather was cool and agreeable; and it is proper to observe that, with the exception of four weeks, the crew had been victualled on fresh provisions. Soon after leaving Hong Kong, as mentioned above, the health of the ship's company began to improve; the greater number of the patients labouring under different forms or degrees of bowel complaint, were discharged to duty, and, notwithstanding the almost constant use of salt meat, no sickness of any importance occurred during the six months they remained in the Japanese Seas. At Hakodadi and in the Gulf of Tartary they obtained at different times a fair supply of fish, which no doubt helped to preserve the high sanitary condition of the crew. "The weather in April, when the ship reached the Sea of Japan, was cold and raw. At Hakodadi, in the Strait of Surgur, on the 16th of April, the hills were covered with snow, and snow storms were occurring occasionally at sea. In the Gulf of Tartary the same kind of weather prevailed; and on reaching Barracouta Bay, in the forty-ninth degree of latitude, the inner harbour was still, on the 23d of May, covered with ice two feet thick. By the 1st of June the aspect of the country around Hakodadi had completely changed; the snow had disappeared, and the vegetable world everywhere had sprung into vigorous life." Subsequently, until the vessel left these seas, the climate was agreeable, and conducive to the health of the ship's company.

The Pique lay at anchor during the last quarter, from the beginning of October to the end of December, at Woosung and Shanghai; and notwithstanding that the men were permitted to land on liberty, they suffered but little from the endemic maladies of the station. They were much more healthy than they had been during the same period of the preceding year. When anchored at Hong Kong in the early part

part of the year, there were nineteen cases of an aguish character, which, singularly enough, took place before the men had permission to go on shore, making for the whole year twenty-five cases of intermitting and four of remitting fever, with one death only. There were eighty cases of diarrhœa, and seven of dysentery; two of the latter terminated in death: the worst cases were contracted at Hong Kong in the early part of the year.

The Spartan was employed during the year at Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Bruni, and in the seas adjacent; consequently her crew escaped those diseases which prove so destructive to health on the Chinese coast. There were only three cases of fever, of an unimportant character, and eighteen of diarrhœa, one of which terminated in death. The men were frequently permitted to go on shore at Singapore, yet there was little syphilitic disease contracted, compared with the number of cases occurring amongst other ships' companies landed at Hong Kong.

The Comus was employed principally at Hong Kong in the Canton River, and occasionally during midsummer at Amoy, Chinhae, and Shanghai, consequently her returns shew a good deal of climatorial disease. There were forty-one cases of remitting fever, one of which proved fatal, and fifty-six cases of an aguish character, without any permanent loss to the service. There were thirty-two cases of diarrhœa and dysentery; one of the latter terminated in death. These affections and fever were most prevalent during November and December, when the vessel lay high up in the Canton River, and when the men were sent on detached service against the Chinese.

The Racehorse remained at anchor during the whole year in the River Min, about ten miles from Foo-chow. Though the men appear to have been allowed to go on shore, they did not suffer much from the diseases peculiar to the country. Out of nineteen cases of remitting fever, three terminated in death. A few cases of diarrhœa, and two of a dysenteric character occurred, but without any permanent loss to the service.

The Bittern during the first three months was principally employed at sea, working up along the Chinese coast from Hong Kong to Amoy; it does not appear that any of her men were permitted to go on shore, consequently they escaped the endemic diseases of the country; but during the greater part of the succeeding quarter, when she lay off Whampoa, in the Canton

East India and China Station.

Canton River, there were forty-seven cases of intermitting fever placed on the sick list, though quinine had been administered to the crew twice a day as a preventive. The vessel was in dock, but how long she remained there, is not stated; in June she dropped down to Hong Kong, where, the surgeon observes, "The fresh breezes from the open sea seemed for a time to rouse into action the latent seeds of periodic fever, but subsequently the general health of the crew began to improve, until the middle of October," when the vessel was condemned, and sold out of the service. One of her men died of fever in the Racehorse, and one died of dysentery on board, though bowel complaints were by no means so prevalent in this vessel as they were in others at the same anchorage. It is mentioned that while in the river quinine was frequently given to the ship's company in damp weather; but it is a mistake to suppose this medicine will prevent fever, unless the system be brought under its influence, and a state of cinchonism maintained not only while the men are exposed to the fever poison, but for at least fourteen days after they are removed from it. The fatal case of fever was contracted on shore; the patient, with another man, had been blown away from the ship in a boat, which drifted for about a hundred miles before it reached the coast; they were robbed and otherwise ill-treated by the Chinese, and regained the ship in an exhausted state, after an absence of twenty-two days.

The crew of the Hornet, though they were permitted to land several times at Hong Kong and Shanghai, in the months of January, February and March, did not contract any great amount of endemic disease; and as the vessel was employed during the succeeding three months carrying despatches between Shanghai and the squadron in the Gulf of Tartary, they were for the greater part of the time beyond the reach of the causes so generally detrimental to health in harbour. In September they were repeatedly granted leave at Shanghai; consequently a number of cases of fever and diarrhœa followed. In November and December, while engaged in the Canton River against the Chinese, and within the influence of the malaria from paddy fields, a few cases of fever and bowel complaint of a more severe character took place. "The fever shewed daily exacerbations and remissions, terminating in sweats, both in the forenoon and afternoon, though there was no distinctly marked cold stage after the one which preceded the

the first hot stage; one paroxysm of fever gradually subsided until the next hot stage began." Acute dysentery was of rare occurrence; but diarrhœal attacks frequently terminated in chronic dysentery of a most intractable form; three of these cases proved fatal.

At the commencement of the year the Encounter was in dock at Calcutta; but on the 21st of January she came out, and anchored near the East India Company's steam factory, off a point called Cooley Bay. The health of the ship's company up to this date had been good; but they were now allowed to go on shore on leave, consequently it is assumed cholera made its appearance on board, for it is distinctly stated it was prevalent and common on shore. The first case occurred on the 7th of February, and terminated in death in five hours. The second case occurred on the 16th of February, and terminated in death in six hours; the patient was in the sick list when attacked. The sick berth attendant was next attacked on the 19th; he recovered, but on the 20th there was a fourth case, which proved fatal in twenty-six hours: the fifth and last case took place on the same day; the patient recovered.

The surgeon, in reference to the origin of these cases, remarks, that "the ship was at anchor off the Indian suburb of Kidderpore, through the centre of which runs the Mahratta ditch or creek; it receives all the filth and offal of the Sudian or native town, together with that of the Government slaughter-houses at Alipore, situated some short distance further up the stream." It was therefore supposed that the malarial products of the locality had a good deal of influence, in combination with other causes, in eliminating the disease, and deteriorating the health of the ship's company. Consequently, on the 22d of February, the vessel was moved further down the stream to Garden Reach, and anchored off Bishop Heber's College, a fine, open, airy part of the river. The surgeon thought the proximate cause of the cholera cases, and of several cases of dysentery, was repeated intoxication: great facilities existed for smuggling spirits into the ship, which was of a bad quality, and remarkably cheap.

The effluvium from the Mahratta ditch, and the intemperate use of bad spirits, may have injured the health of the crew; but that they were effective in the production of cholera, otherwise than by producing that state of the system which renders it more susceptible to the true excitant of that malady, may be doubted.

East India and China Station.

Ten cases of dysentery, most of which were of a severe nature, occurred about the same time; six of these terminated in death, three after the vessel had gone to sea, and three in the civil hospital at Singapore. These, as well as a few cases of fever, were the result of local causes, which are never entirely absent from the marshy shores of the Hooghly: the cause of cholera, on the other hand, being the product of a specific kind of morbid action in the human frame, exists only in localities where the disease is prevalent.

For the next seven months the Encounter was employed sometimes at sea, and occasionally at anchor off Hong Kong, Shanghai, Chinhae, Woosung and Chusan; and, with the exception of a few cases of diarrhœa and ephemeral fever, no disease of a climatorial nature made its appearance on board; but in November, when she went up the Canton River, and took an active share in the operations against the Chinese, both febrile and diarrhœal attacks became numerous, though not so numerous as generally happens from exposure at a warmer season of the year, and many of the cases were so slight, that the patients were not entered on the sick list: those who had previously suffered from diarrhœa, seldom escaped an attack. Altogether this vessel lost eight men from dysentery.

The Barracouta was employed for the three first months of the year along the coast, between the mouths of the Canton and Yang-tse-kiang Rivers, touching at Shanghai, Chinhae, Foo-chow and Hong Kong; as the weather was cold or temperate, and the men had not much communication with the shore, there were but few cases of endemial disease. On the 17th of April, she sailed from Shanghai to join the squadron at Japan. On the 29th of April she anchored at Hakodadi, and afterwards accompanied the Sybille and Pique to the Russian settlements at De Castrie's Bay, where she made a running survey along the coast of Tartary: throughout July, and the greater part of August, she was employed cruising between the northern part of Japan, Hakodadi, and the southern shores of Chinese Tartary; she next bent her course southward, touching at Chusan on the Corea, when she crossed to Japan, and anchored in the inner harbour of Nagasaki. About the middle of September she sailed with the Winchester for Hong Kong, where she arrived on the 24th. During these six months, the crew continued in the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health, with the exception of a few individuals, who carried with them diseases contracted in China; and, notwithstanding the almost constant use of salt rations,

rations, they returned to the coast of China in far better condition than when they left it.

In October she joined the force acting against the Chinese in the Canton River; and her crew being actively engaged both in boat service and occasionally on shore, they did not escape the diseases common to the locality: upwards of twenty cases of diarrhœa, dysentery and fever were placed on the sick list, and one of these terminated in death.

The Sampson arrived on the station from England early in October, and almost immediately proceeded up the Canton River to Whampoa, but shortly afterwards she moved further up, and finally anchored in a position off Canton. As in the other vessels, periodic fevers and bowel complaints became prevalent, but the attacks were not of a severe character. It is observed that the diarrhœal cases must have been caused by local miasmata, as the men did not use the river water. She did not lose any men from either malady.

The Rattler left the East Indian Station early in the year to return to England; several of her crew were suffering from dysentery, and five cases terminated in death before she reached the Cape of Good Hope. The Rapid also returned to England from the station, but she left in December, when her crew had been re-invigorated by the preceding cold weather; consequently they did not suffer from any affection of a climatorial character. The Elk arrived on the station late in the year. While passing through the Straits of Banca and Sunda, she took the ground, which rendered an examination of her bottom necessary; consequently, when she arrived at Singapore, the officers and ship's company were quartered on shore, and as long as they remained there, quinine, in an extra allowance of rum—half a gill—was given to each man daily, and they were exposed as seldom as possible to the sun's rays. A few cases of fever followed, but they were not severe.

The total number of cases of remitting fever in the whole force amounted to 448, and the total number of cases of intermittent amounted to 242. Of the former, eleven terminated in death, and one was invalided. By far the greatest number of these diseases were contracted by men who had been exposed to land or marsh emanations in the Canton River, and at Trincomalee or Calcutta. In the Sea of Japan, where a large section of the squadron was employed during the summer, there were few febrile attacks, and none which could be ascribed to the climate. The Japanese islands, and the opposite coast

East India and China Station.

of China, from the 35th parallel of latitude northward, appear to be free from the miasmatic agencies so destructive to the health of Europeans on the coast of China proper to the southward. Though the climate is variable, resembling that of England, it had a most beneficial effect on the crews of the respective vessels previously employed in the southern waters of China.

Brain.—There were four cases of an apoplectic nature, which all terminated in death, but three of these were the direct result of excessive drinking while on shore on leave. The fourth was a case of true apoplexy, terminating in hemiplegia, and ultimately in death. There were two deaths from softening of the brain, and one from paralysis, but the history of the latter is not given. There were two cases of delirium tremens: one of these patients, who had been drinking on shore, attempted to commit suicide, by cutting his throat, but he only inflicted a superficial wound, which soon healed.

Respiratory Organs, Heart, &c.—There were fifty-eight cases of inflammation of the lungs and pleura, four of which were invalided, and two terminated in death. Of forty-four cases of consumption, seven were invalided, and six died; and of 583 cases of catarrh, none proved fatal, neither were there any invalided. Of nine cases of functional and organic disease of the heart, two terminated in death; one belonged to the Pique, the other to the Hornet; the former was complicated with disease of the lungs and liver; the latter was a case of hypertrophy, affecting the left ventricle principally; the pulmonary artery was also enlarged to three times its natural size.

Stomach, &c.—Of eight cases of inflammation of the bowels and stomach, two died; one of peritonitis, the other of gastritis. Though the first appears under the head of peritonitis, there was also disease of the lungs and left kidney; after death the peritoneal cavity was found to be nearly filled with an ochreous coloured fluid, and the bowels were matted together by layers of fibrine. The patient had long lingered in the hospital ship at Hong Kong. One death occurred from "disease" of the stomach, and one from ileus. There were 1,262 cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, of which fifty died. As already mentioned, the greater number of these complaints were contracted in the Canton River: in some vessels they were ascribed to miasmata alone, as the men had not used the river water, neither had they any opportunities for procuring fruit. In these cases the attack was seldom either acute or sudden, but

but occasionally there were instances when the system appears to have been completely overpowered by the strength of the poison. For instance, a marine, belonging to the Calcutta, was seized with abdominal pains, purging, and other symptoms, not unlike malignant cholera. He was, while in a state of collapse, sent to the Hercules hospital ship, where he died forty-eight hours from the time of attack. On examining the body, six hours after death, the cardiac end of the stomach was found to be deeply injected and dark; the lining membrane soft; the mucous coat of the colon presented marks of recent inflammation. The liver was large, slightly congested,—the gall bladder distended with bile; but there was no bile in the intestines. The appearances were, on the whole, not unlike those produced by an irritant poison. The deputy-inspector of hospitals mentions, that two cases of a similar nature had occurred in the French frigate La Sibylle. He also remarks that the disease might be supposed to resemble the first stage of congestive fever.

Cholera, as already mentioned, made its appearance in the Encounter after her men had been on leave at Calcutta; five cases were entered on the sick list, three of which ended in death. A sporadic case, which terminated fatally in sixty-two hours, occurred in the Nankin, while cruising off Hong Kong. The patient, a man of a weak constitution and impaired health, had been for some days previously employed painting on board Her Majesty's hospital ship Hercules, where he was exposed to rain.

Liver.—Thirty-five cases of hepatitis occurred, of which three had a fatal termination. By far the greatest number of cases, and two of the deaths, occurred in the Winchester; in both, large collections of matter had formed in the liver. There were thirteen cases of jaundice; but singularly enough in the whole force, there was not one case of invaliding for disease of this organ.

Syphilis.—Diseases of the sexual organs were numerous and severe; 441 cases of syphilis were placed on the sick books, six of which, the disease having become constitutional, were invalided, and sent home; and of 179 cases of gonorrhœa and orchitis, one was invalided. The crews of the Sybille and Pique suffered most severely. The greater number of these cases were contracted at Hong Kong, where syphilis appears to exist in a more than usually virulent form. While at Singapore, where men were repeatedly allowed leave, it is less prevalent, and of a much milder character.

 Ulcer.—

East India and China Station.

Ulcer.—Ulcerative disease made its appearance in the Calcutta, on the passage out to Hong Kong, and attacked a hundred and seventy-seven of her crew. Four cases were invalided, and one died. In one of his returns, the staff surgeon states, "that the subject has grown in importance, from its obstinate and prolonged persistence over four months; but as to the cause, or combined causes, nothing at present has been revealed. I still hold the opinion that the destructive action owes its existence and permanency to the influence of external agents, to some animal poison which pervades and taints the local atmosphere, and its destructive force seems regulated by the constitutional peculiarities of the individuals attacked. Although the relation existing between this morbid action and certain local atmospheric conditions cannot be fully explained, still I think the connexion must be fully admitted, and, in support of this general statement, I have no hesitation in saying that the sick berth is manifestly its head quarters, where large numbers of sloughing and suppurating sores have been congregated together. Throughout a tropical voyage, it is difficult to counteract or remove the impurities of the air in a confined and over-crowded place, although no effort to overcome the difficulty has been omitted, and absolute cleanliness has been maintained."

"The sloughing action has been influenced by the fœtid constitution of the local atmosphere, favourable or unfavourable on one and the same day, without relation to any appreciable cause, to variation of thermometer or barometer. Again and again the current of phagedænic action has seemed to stagnate for a few days, but only to become developed with more force, each aggravation seeming to depend on some specific regulating agency. From the first to the last, the novices and boys, and other persons of weak constitution, have been principally attacked, and the disease, with very few exceptions, has been confined to the lower extremities."

When the vessel arrived at Hong Kong the men were permitted to go on shore on leave. How they conducted themselves while on shore is not stated; but it is reasonable to suppose their behaviour was not different from that of other ships' companies, when let loose in a sea-port town, after a long voyage, with money in their pockets. "After their return from leave in October, the number of ulcers increased rapidly; and, in consequence of neglect, many old sores re-opened, while a degree of constitutional irritability, unfavourable to the healing process, was still manifest, especially amongst the novices, boys and recruits. Subsequently, however, before the close of the

the year, what with a more effective system of ventilation, a diminution of the number of men on board, by sending detachments on shore, and the issue of a fair amount of fresh provisions, the general health of the crew gradually began to improve, and the tendency to sloughing sores to disappear; while diarrhœal affections became prevalent." One case of ulcer terminated in phlebitis and death.

Boils and ulcers were of frequent occurrence in the Spartan during the first quarter, and several of the latter, which assumed a sloughing form, originated from musquito bites. The boys and young men presented the greatest proportion of cases. It is impossible, the surgeon observes, to account for the prevalence of these boils and ulcers at this time more than another, as the crew had a fair proportion of fresh meat and vegetables. The weather was uniformly warm; the range of the thermometer on the main deck during the whole time the ship was in the Straits of Malacca did not exceed ten degrees.

Wounds.—There were a considerable number of wounds and accidents of a fatal nature. The Calcutta had two men killed in action, the Nankin one, the Winchester three, the Sybille one, the Comus one, and the Bittern one. The Sybille had three men, and the Spartan one, killed by falls from aloft. There were ten men accidentally drowned, and one by suicidally jumping over board in a fit of delirium; one death occurred from causes which have not been ascertained; making the total mortality from wounds, accident, drowning, and causes not known, twenty-five, or in the ratio of 7·3 to the 1,000 of mean force. The ratio of deaths from disease alone was 26·7, and from all causes 34; a death-rate which must be regarded as small, when the nature of the Chinese climate, and the duties in which the force was employed, is taken into consideration.

Table, No. 1.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuies, the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remittent	448	131·4	1	- -	11	3·2
Intermittent	242	70·9	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—
Softening of Brain	2	- -	- -	- -	2	—
Apoplexy	4	- -	- -	- -	4	—
Epilepsy	6	1·8	3	—	—	—
Insanity	2	- -	2	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	3	—	—	—	—	—
Paralysis	4	- -	- -	- -	1	—
Various	5	- -	3	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	58	17·	4	1·2	2	—
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	44	12·8	7	2·	6	1·8
Influenza and Catarrh	583	170·9	—	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart.	9	2·6	3	- -	2	—
Various	5	- -	3	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bowels, &c.	8	2·4	- -	- -	4	—
Cholera	8	2·4	- -	- -	4	1·2
Diarrhœa	969	284·2	1	- -	2	—
Dysentery	293	85·9	4	1·2	48	14·
Constipation and Colic	168	49·3	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Recti	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	35	10·3	- -	- -	3	—
Jaundice	13	3·8	—	—	—	—
Splenitis	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	5	- -	2	—	—	—
Syphilis	441	129·3	6	1·8	—	—
Gonorrhœa	94	27·6	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	85	24·9	1	—	—	—
Stricture	18	5·3	1	—	—	—

TABLE, No. 1.—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Rheumatism	329	96·5	7	2·	—	—
Gout	1	—	—	—	—	—
Various	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	41	12·	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Otitis	7	2·2	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	8	2·4	2	—	—	—
Cynanche	55	16·1	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	127	39·2	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone	888	260·4	-	- -	1	—
Ulcer	443	129·9	5	1·5	1	—
Psora	92	26·9	—	—	—	—
Various	52	14·6	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia, &c.	169	49·6	2	—	—	—
Scurvy	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	7	2·	—	—	—	—
Worms	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds and Injuries	743	217·9	6	1·8	13	3·8
Burns and Scalds	38	11·1	—	—	—	—
Hernia	4	- -	6	1·8	—	—
Various	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	- -	- -	- -	- -	11	3·5
Not known	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
TOTAL	6,587	1931·7	71	20·8	116	34·

TABLE,

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP, Number of GUNS, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Number per 1,000 Sick daily in each Ship.

NAME of SHIP.	Number of Guns, Horse Power, &c.	Period Employed.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-Effective.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Calcutta - -	84 - -	10 mo.	690	575	14,977	41·	71·3
Nankin - -	50 - -	year	450	450	20,223	55·4	123·1
Winchester -	50 - -	„	420	420	15,827	43·4	103·3
Sybille - -	40 - -	„	345	345	10,201	27·9	77·9
Pique - -	40 - -	„	320	320	6,779	18·6	58·1
Spartan - -	26 - -	„	200	200	3,779	10·3	50·
Comus - -	14 - -	„	110	110	3,305	9·	81·9
Racehorse - -	14 - -	„	115	115	1,691	4·6	39·1
Bittern - -	12 - -	9 mo.	110	80	2,635	7·2	90·
Elk - - -	12 - -	7 mo.	125	70	891	2·4	34·3
Rapid - -	8 - -	3 mo.	60	15	174	·5	33·3
Hornet - -	17 Sc. 100	year	150	150	3,945	10·8	72·
Encounter - -	14 Sc. 360	„	175	175	3,883	10·6	60·5
Rattler - -	11 Sc.	4 mo.	110	35	864	2·3	65·7
Barracouta -	6 P. 300	year	150	150	4,027	11·	73·3
Sampson - -	6 - 467	„	200	200	5,949	13·6	63·
	TOTAL - - -		3,730	3,410	99,148	271·6	79·6

Table, No. 3.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in each Ship on the East India and China Station.

NAME of SHIP.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.					Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.	Small Pox.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Paralysis, Neuralgia, &c.	Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Influenza and Catarrh.
Calcutta	57	9	1	1	5	–	–	3	9	9	91
Nankin	141	15	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	71
Winchester	5	26	–	–	–	2	–	2	23	4	20
Sybille	12	41	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	17	90
Pique	4	25	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	5	99
Spartan	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	5	27
Comus	41	56	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	12
Racehorse	19	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2
Bittern	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Hornet	16	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	38
Encounter	30	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Barracouta	10	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	87
Sampson	4	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Rattler	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Elk	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Rapid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, &c.					Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.				
	Functional and Organic Disease.	Hæmorrhois, Varix, &c.	Inflammation.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery,	Constipation and Colic.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture.	Various.
Calcutta	1	4	1	1	162	39	30	1	5	74	38	10	–	–
Nankin	2	–	3	1	224	79	42	4	3	25	2	8	2	–
Winchester	2	3	1	–	255	59	16	12	–	43	12	15	2	–
Sybille	–	–	–	–	53	51	7	4	1	84	14	14	2	–
Pique	–	2	–	–	80	7	16	4	1	73	10	14	4	3
Spartan	1	–	–	–	18	–	14	–	2	10	2	2	3	–
Comus	–	–	1	–	14	19	–	4*	–	23	3	6	–	1
Racehorse	2	1	–	–	7	2	15	–	–	13	6	2	–	–
Bittern	–	–	–	–	18	–	1	–	1	21	3	–	4	–
Hornet	–	1	1	–	33	6	5	1	–	32	2	–	–	–
Encounter	–	–	–	5	35	22	3	–	–	24	–	5	–	–
Barracouta	1	1	–	–	21	2	7	1	–	11	2	3	1	1
Sampson	–	–	1	–	22	–	4	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Rattler	–	1	–	–	16	7	1	6	–	1	–	1	–	–
Elk	–	2	–	–	4	–	7	–	–	5	–	3	–	–
Rapid	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Two Splenitis.

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of SHIPS.	Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.	Diseases of the Senses, &c., including Inflammatory Affection of Eyes, &c.		Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue.							
	Rheumatism, &c.	Inflammation, Amaurosis, &c	Otitis, &c.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone.	Ulcer.	Psora.	Eruptions.
Calcutta	38	3	1	1	–	14	20	213	177	78	13
Nankin	36	4	–	–	–	13	12	65	43	–	1
Winchester	52	2	–	1	6	1	29	95	34	2	3
Sybille	46	1	1	–	1	3	16	151	31	1	8
Pique	55	8	1	–	–	14	15	103	13	8	6
Spartan	11	6	2	1	–	5	4	51	25	–	1
Comus	11	2	–	–	–	2	11	14	4	–	4
Racehorse	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	3	–	1
Bittern	13	4	–	1	–	–	7	10	12	–	–
Hornet	11	5	–	1	–	3	2	43	54	–	3
Encounter	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	23	13	–	–
Barracouta	22	3	1	–	1	–	5	29	13	3	1
Sampson	9	3	1	–	–	–	–	33	12	–	2
Rattler	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	–
Elk	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	34	9	–	3
Rapid	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

	Diseases not classed nor specified in the preceding Arrangement.		Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.		
	Dyspepsia.	Dropsy, &c.	Wounds and Injuries.	Burns and Scalds.	Hernia.
Calcutta	12	2	180	11	4
Nankin	15	1	72	—	—
Winchester	11	–	92	6	—
Sybille	21	1	88	4	—
Pique	20	4	62	2	—
Spartan	6	–	49	—	—
Comus	7	–	19	—	—
Racehorse	4	1	13	1	—
Bittern	26	–	23	—	—
Hornet	9	–	14	1	—
Encounter	14	–	19	3	—
Barracouta	6	1	52	4	—
Sampson	–	–	11	2	—
Rattler	4	1	6	—	—
Elk	15	–	39	2	—
Rapid	1	–	6	—	—

TABLE, No. 4.

SHEWING the Total Number of MEN INVALIDED in the Force on the EAST INDIA and CHINA Station.

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Calcutta.	Nankin.	Winchester.	Sybille.	Pique.	Spartan.	Bittern.	Hornet.	Encounter.	Barracouta.	Sampson.	TOTAL.
Continued Fever	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Epilepsy	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Insanity	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Hypochondriasis	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
Phthisis	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
Disease of Heart	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Varix	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Varicocele	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dysentery	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	4
Splenitis	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hæmaturia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Stricture	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Syphilis	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Orchitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Rheumatism	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	7
Amaurosis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Scrofula	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Ulcer	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Curvature of Spine	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wounds	1	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Hernia	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Debility	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	28	1	2	12	15	5	1	3	1	2	1	71

TABLE, No. 5.

SHEWING the Total Number of DEATHS in the Force on the EAST INDIA and CHINA Station.

CAUSE of DEATH.	Calcutta.	Nankin.	Winchester.	Sybille.	Pique.	Spartan.	Comus.	Racehorse.	Bittern.	Hornet.	Encounter.	Barracouta.	Sampson.	Rattler.	Elk.	TOTAL.
Fever	2	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	11
Apoplexy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Apoplexy from Drinking	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Paralysis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Softening of Brain	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Phthisis	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6
Disease of Heart	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Gastritis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Peritonitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Ileus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Disease of Stomach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Dysentery	9	6	10	2	2	–	1	–	1	3	8	1	–	5	–	48
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Cholera	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	4
Hepatitis	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Ulcer	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Abscess	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Killed in Action	2	1	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Accidental Injuries	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Drowned	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	10
Suicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Cause not ascertained	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
TOTAL	22	14	17	8	6	6	5	3	4	7	11	3	4	5	1	116

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE AUSTRALIAN SEAS.

Australian Seas.

THERE were five vessels employed in the Australian Seas, with a mean force of about 540 men: as might have been expected, from the well-known salubrity of these regions, the crews of the respective vessels, whether they remained in port or at sea, generally speaking, enjoyed a high standard of health. The Herald and Juno appear to have had the greatest number of men daily ineffective from sickness. There were only nineteen cases of fever, of an ephemeral or of a catarrhal nature, all ending in recovery. No case of eruptive fever made its appearance in the force. The only diseases of the brain of any importance were five of delirium tremens, and one of mental derangement; the latter was invalided, and sent to England. Of seven cases of consumption placed on the sick books, two were invalided, and one ended in death.

Liver, Kidneys, &c.—In the whole force there were only three unimportant cases of disease, or rather of derangement of the liver, two of congestion, and one of an inflammatory character. Syphilitic disease was also of rare occurrence, the number of attacks being in the proportion of 20·4 to the 1,000 of mean force. Two cases of a secondary character were invalided. The ratio of cases of rheumatism is large compared with other stations, but there is reason to suspect that this has been caused by erroneous classification in one ship; for, although the cases were numerous, the average number of days they severally remained under treatment did not greatly exceed five. Two cases of rheumatism and one of gout were invalided.

Fortunately for the population of the Australian colonies, Asiatic cholera has not yet been introduced amongst them; consequently the naval force on the station was not visited by this destructive malady. Diseases of the alimentary organs, with the exception of a number of cases of dysentery, which occurred in the Herald when employed surveying amongst the

Fegee

Australian Seas.

Fegee Islands, were unimportant. The surgeon's account of these cases is as follows: "about the middle of July the vessel arrived amongst the Fegee Islands, in the nineteenth parallel of south latitude, and later in the month, on the 28th, anchored at the Island of Ovalon, where she remained until the 21st of August; she then moved to Vanna Levu, another island of the same group, which she reached on the 24th; but on the 16th of September she again returned to Ovalon. Up to the 12th of August, with the exception of one man, who had been attacked with dysentery, the health of the ship's company had been good; but on the 16th two well-marked cases of dysentery occurred, and by the 4th of September three more were added to the sick list, all of a severe character, and one proved fatal, after an illness of nine days. The disease now assumed an epidemic character, for ten of the crew were successively attacked between the last-mentioned date and the 22d. I now began to seek for some cause within the ship, for the greater number of the cases occurred amongst the men berthed on the port side of the lower deck. The gunner's store-room therefore was cleared out, an operation, in consequence of a small leak, that was frequently necessary, and some very offensive matters were discovered, which produced nausea and faintness in one or two of the men employed on that duty."

In order that the holds, cabins and store-rooms of the ship might be thoroughly cleaned and cleared of offensive matters, she was brought into Levuka Harbour, at the island of Ovalon, and on the 22d of September all the worst cases, thirteen in number, were landed, and placed in a large hut, which had been prepared for them. The remainder of the ship's company afterwards took up their abode on the upper deck, which they were enabled to do with comfort, as the thermometer at the time seldom fell below 76°, or rose above 80°, and about one-fourth of the crew were absent in the boats surveying. After this, though there were several relapses, there were but few new cases, and those that did occur were not severe.

Whether the disease arose from some cause within the ship, as seems to have been suspected, or from causes in connexion with the food and water, or with some physical condition of the locality not discovered, may be questioned. The surgeon, however, makes the following remark, which goes far to free the ship of all blame in the production of the disease. "Dysentery," he says, "appears to be the only fatal disease to which Europeans residing in these islands are subject, and scarcely an year passes without some white person falling a victim to it. The

The number of white persons residing in these remote islands is not given; but, in reference to the difficulty of obtaining proper kinds of food for the dysenteric cases, it is mentioned, that among the few white settlers who kept goats, several were suffering from dysentery. It may therefore be safely concluded, that although some matters of an offensive nature may have existed in one of the store-rooms of the Herald, they could hardly be supposed to have had much influence in causing the disease. The vessel returned to Sydney, but early on the following year she proceeded to complete the survey, when the disease again made its appearance amongst the crew. The weather, generally speaking, during the time she remained amongst the islands, was dry, fine, and for the latitude not warm; but when the disease was most prevalent, portions of the crew were employed surveying the Nandi reef, at the distance of about seven miles from the main land of Vanna Leon, where the coast is low, swampy, and considered to be one of the most unhealthy places in the Fegee group.

Wounds.—No death occurred from external violence; but six men were drowned, by the upsetting of a boat in a squall. This unfortunate accident raised the mortality from three to nine; the deaths from disease alone being in the ratio of 5·6, and from accident of 11·1 to the 1,000 of mean force.

Dropsy.—A most singular disease for some time prevailed in the Juno, namely, epidemic ascites, the cause of which appears to be wrapped in mystery. The first case, according to the surgeon's account, was placed on the sick list in the beginning of January, a short time after the ship had returned to Sydney, from a lengthened cruise amongst the islands in the Pacific.* The crew while at sea had been healthy, though latterly they showed a predisposition to ulcers, owing, as was supposed to the long-continued use of salt rations. The subject of the above case, previously a strong healthy man, was sent to the military hospital at Sydney, where he remained for a month, and then rejoined the ship improved in health, but soon afterwards he began to look pale and sallow, and as he was not likely to recover on board he was subsequently discharged to the military hospital at Hobart Town. On the 3d of

* A case of this affection occurred in May of the preceding year, which did not materially differ from those forming the epidemic of the present year; it ended in death.

Australian Seas.

of March two similar cases occurred, which were sent to the military hospital at Sydney, the ship having returned thither.

The Juno left Sydney on the 8th of March, and after a fine-weather passage, arrived at Hobart Town on the 13th. On the 16th another case of dropsy occurred, and there was one on the 19th. About the same time two men, who had previously been suffering from abscess and ulcer, were next affected. From this date up to the 28th, when the ship again sailed for Sydney, one or more cases occurred almost daily, until the number amounted to eighteen.

In general, the patients, amongst whom were a large proportion of the strongest men in the ship, exhibited little or no constitutional disturbance, and, with the exception of a sallow complexion or paleness of the whole surface, they presented no unusual appearance; they, however, complained of mental depression, a feeling of uneasiness, and a troublesome barking cough, which generally existed for some days, or even weeks previously to the attack. As this disease, at least in an epidemic form, was unknown either at Sydney or Hobart Town, and as there was nothing connected with the duties or the diet of the men in the Juno incompatible with the maintenance of good health, it was difficult to form any opinion respecting its origin, but as it was confined to the crew, and the majority of the cases to the same locality in the ship, it was supposed that the originating cause might exist in the holds, though they were free from offensive effluvia, and to the eye appeared to be thoroughly clean. In the meantime, as it was not possible to clear out the holds until the ship returned to Port Jackson, it was thought advisable to cleanse the lower deck. "In doing this, the wooden shot-racks, placed close to the sail-lockers, all round the deck, were raised, and found to be in a rotten state, and beneath them a quantity of dark, slimy matter was discovered, which had been gradually accumulating without being perceived, or its existence suspected." It appears the racks, which had been altered "on the passage from England, fitted badly; that they had not been properly caulked; and as it was the custom to wash the whole of the deck with soap and water, to which was added the water used by the men in their morning ablutions," it was supposed that some portion of the small amount of animal matter contained in this water, lodged with the slimy deposit beneath the racks, and thus rendered it more offensive than otherwise it would have been.

The ship again left Hobart Town for Sydney, which she reached on the 6th of April. Two or three days afterwards, the

the crew were landed, and those who were still in good health took up their abode in the barracks; the sick were lodged in the hospital, on the quarantine ground; while the officers, midshipmen and warrant officers remained on board. The ship was then cleared of all her stores, and the holds, store-rooms and decks cleaned, washed and fumigated. Some black slimy looking matter was found about the keelson, and under the limber boards, but not more than is usual under similar circumstances; and it did not appear that the persons who were most constantly engaged in cleaning the holds were attacked in greater numbers than the rest of the ship's company. Five cases occurred after the crew landed; one on the 16th, one on the 17th, and one on each of the following days, namely, the 19th, 23d and 28th.

On the 9th and 10th of May the men returned to the ship. One case occurred on the 9th, one on the 23d, and one on the 2d of June; with which the epidemic terminated.

The total number of cases of this singular malady put on the sick list between the 3d of January and the 2d of June, amounted to thirty; of these, eleven were invalided, and nineteen returned to duty. Though no case terminated in death, they were all exceedingly protracted, and the recovery in most instances imperfect.

Nothwithstanding the occurrence of cases so long after the removal of the decayed shot-lockers, and the offensive matters lodged beneath them, the surgeon, a most intelligent officer, remained in the opinion that the disease originated from "a malarious poison, arising from the putrefaction of the vegeto-animal accumulation on the lower deck, which had been imperfectly going on, and injuriously affecting the health of the ship's company. This," he observes, "I could not account for until the discovery was made." And he further states that "A certain reduction of temperature appeared to be necessary for the development of the disease; for while the men in warm weather continued in the enjoyment of tolerable health, on getting into cooler weather at Sydney and Hobart Town, the disease broke out in consequence of the cold rendering the poison more active, or the people more susceptible; or probably from both causes." The assistant-surgeon in a well-written report, observes that although the bad effluvia arising from the dirt and moisture under the shot-racks might have had a predisposing influence, he considered that the disease depended on causes producing a morbid state of the fluids, which most resembled their condition in scorbutus.

Australian Seas.

Both these theories are open to objection; first, because offensive effluvia or malaria arising from similar collections of matter have existed in innumerable instances, both in houses and in ships, without producing any disease of the same nature; besides, the attacks continued long after the presumed cause had been removed; and, secondly, though the ship's company had been victualled for a considerable time on salt provisions during the last quarter of the preceding year,—during the whole time the disease prevailed, they were abundantly supplied with fresh rations, and living all the while in one of the most healthy regions in the whole world; besides, amongst the thousand instances in which scurvy has been developed from single and combined causes, there is not one on record in which the disease assumed a form so singular; in fact the appearance of peritoneal dropsy in an epidemic form is unknown in the history of medicine.

Two cases of œdematous swelling of the feet occurred in the Fantome; but in no other vessel on the station was there any disease of a dropsical character. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that the cause, whatever that may have been, existed on board the Juno, either in connection with the ship, or with the men.

Table, No. 1.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, the Number Invalided and Dead, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remitting Fever	17	31·5	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—
Insanity	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	5	—	—	—	—	—
Various	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	8	14·8	—	—	—	—
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	7	13·	2	3·5	1	—
Influenza, Catarrh, &c.	89	164·8	1	—	—	—
Asthma	1	—	—	—	—	—
Functional and Organic Disease of Heart	4	- -	1	—	—	—
Various	3	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bowels	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	51	94·4	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	28	51·8	9	16·5	2	3·5
Constipation and Colic	13	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Liver	3	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	11	20·4	2	3·5	—	—
Gonorrhœa	16	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	5	—	—	—	—	—
Stricture	2	- -	1	—	—	—
Various	2	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	61	112·9	2	3·5	—	—
Gout	1	- -	1	—	—	—
Various	3	- -	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	5	—	—	—	—	—

 (*continued*)

TABLE, No. 1—Total Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Cynanche	11	—	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	2	—	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	148	274·1	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	41	75·9	2	3·5	—	—
Various	7	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia and Debility	51	94·4	2	3·5	—	—
Scurvy	4	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy	33	61·1	11	3·5	—	—
Wounds and Injuries	132	244·4	1	—	—	—
Fish Poison	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	6	11·1
TOTAL	771	1427·8	37	68·5	9	16·7

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP; Number of GUNS, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; the Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Number per 1,000 Sick daily in each Ship.

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Guns.	Period Employed.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Herald	8	year	125	125	2,912	7·9	63·2
Juno	26	„	220	220	4,510	12·4	56·4
Electra	14	„	115	115	1,635	4·5	39·1
Fantome	12	6 mo.	100	50	893	2·4	48·
Pandora	4	„	55	30	249	·7	23·3
TOTAL	-	-	615	540	10,199	27·9	51·7

TABLE, No. 3.

SHEWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES in each Ship in the AUSTRALIAN SEAS.

NAME of SHIP.	Fevers.		Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.				Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.			
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.	Epilepsy.	Insanity.	Delirium Tremens.	Various.	Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleura.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Asthma.
Herald - -	9	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	16	1
Juno - - -	6	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	32	–
Electra - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	21	–
Fantome - -	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	5	18	–
Pandora - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–

	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.		Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, &c.				Inflammation of the Liver.	Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.				
	Functional and Organic.	Various.	Inflammation.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Constipation and Colic.		Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture, &c.	Various.
Herald - -	–	–	–	15	27	2	–	5	6	3	1	–
Juno - - -	1	2	–	7	–	3	–	3	4	1	1	1
Electra - -	3	1	1	13	–	3	3	2	6	1	–	–
Fantome - -	–	–	–	10	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1
Pandora - -	–	–	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*cont^d.*

NAME of SHIP.	Diseases of the Bones, Muscles, &c.			Inflammation of Eyes, &c.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.				
	Rheumatism.	Gout.	Various.		Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmon, Abscess, &c.	Ulcer.	Various.
Herald - -	13	1	3	1	2	–	32	13	4
Juno - - -	4	–	–	3	6	1	59	25	1
Electra - -	28	–	–	–	1	1	25	1	–
Fantome - -	11	–	–	1	2	–	28	2	2
Pandora - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–

	Diseases not classed, nor specified in the above Arrangement.			Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.	
	Dyspepsia and Debility.	Scurvy.	Dropsy.	Wounds and Injuries.	Fish Poison.
Herald - -	12	2	- -	26	1
Juno - - -	16	2	31	59	—
Electra - -	18	- -	- -	31	—
Fantome - -	5	- -	2	8	—
Pandora - -	- - -	- -	- -	8	—

TABLE, No. 4.

SHEWING the Total Number of MEN INVALIDED in the Vessels employed in the AUSTRALIAN SEAS.

CAUSE OF INVALIDING.	Herald.	Juno.	Electra.	TOTAL.
Insanity	-	1	-	1
Phthisis	1	-	1	2
Laryngitis	-	1	-	1
Palpitation	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	9	-	-	9
Syphilis	-	2	-	2
Stricture	-	1	-	1
Rheumatism	-	1	1	2
Gout	1	-	-	1
Spinal Disease	1	-	-	1
Ulcer	-	2	-	2
Dyspepsia	1	-	1	2
Ascites	-	11	-	11
Wounds	-	1	-	1
TOTAL	13	20	4	37

TABLE, No. 5.

SHEWING the Total Number of DEATHS in the Vessels employed in the AUSTRALIAN SEAS.

CAUSE of DEATH.	Herald.	Electra.	TOTAL.
Phthisis	-	1	1
Dysentery	2	-	2
Drowned	6	-	6
TOTAL	8	1	9

IRREGULAR FORCE.

Irregular Force.

Besides the vessels employed for one or more years consecutively on the several naval stations or commands, there were others, in all amounting to 73, employed irregularly or on special duties, which did not remain for any great length of time in any one region or locality; consequently, in attempting to show the influence of climate on the health of the navy, it was necessary, in a statistical point of view, to include these under a separate head. In the vessels thus employed, the mean force corrected for the year has been estimated at about 10,000 men.

Of all the line-of-battle ships employed irregularly in various parts of the world, the Exmouth appears, on an average, to have had the greatest number of men daily inefficient from wounds and sickness. This most unquestionably is to be ascribed to the large proportion of cases of venereal disease, contracted in the home ports; and in the same manner the high rate of sickness in the Calcutta, Majestic and Sanspareil is to be explained. In fact, it invariably follows, that when a ship's company is permitted to land on liberty at Portsmouth or Plymouth, a large increase of the surgeon's sick list is sure to take place shortly after their return on board. The Orion appears to have had the least per-centage of sick; but three months, the time included in the Table, hardly affords a sufficient criterion to judge by; besides, during that time a considerable number of her men were on leave of absence. Amongst the frigate class of vessels, the Amethyst, Simoom and Inflexible appear to have had the greatest number of men sick daily. The first-named had just been put in commission, at Plymouth, where her men, all newly raised, and many of them in bad health, suffered much from venereal disease; the crews of the other two vessels, as well as the crews of the Bulldog, Sampson and Niger, which were also detained for some time in the home ports, in like manner suffered from similar diseases.

The returns from the Gorgon, Raleigh and Trusty shew a remarkably small ratio of loss from sickness. The ship's company of the Gorgon were well seasoned, and, though she occasionally anchored in the home ports, it does not appear that the men were permitted to have much communication with the shore. Amongst the smaller class of vessels, the loss from

from wounds and sickness was least in the Vixen, Conflict, Firefly and Ardent; but the period taken for each of these is too short to judge of their sanitary condition; and the same remark applies to the Grecian, Hesper and Styx, in which the ratio of loss was greatest. On the whole, the average loss from sickness in these vessels was about the same as in the larger vessels, and somewhat less than in those of the frigate class.

TABLE, showing the Number of MEN per 1,000 daily NON-EFFECTIVE from WOUNDS and SICKNESS in the following Vessels:

Line of Battle Ships.		Frigates, &c.		Sloops, Brigs, &c.	
Name.	Ratio.	Name.	Ratio.	Name.	Ratio.
Exmouth - -	58·8	Amethyst -	107·2	Grecian - -	73·3
		Simoom - -	93·3	Hesper - -	70·
Calcutta - -	54·6	Inflexible -	76·6	Styx - -	63·3
		Bulldog - -	69·3	Camilla - -	61·7
Majestic - -	50·4	Sampson - -	68·8	Urgent - -	55·9
		Niger - -	66·6	Prometheus -	55·
Sanspareil - -	47·8	Highflyer -	58·2	Vulcan - -	51·
		Retribution -	56·7	Acorn - -	48·6
Cambridge -	38·3	Perseverance -	49·4	Resistance -	48·3
		Dauntless -	47·6	Fury - -	49·7
Cæsar - -	38·1	Falcon - -	47·5	Hecla - -	46·6
		Himalaya -	47·4	Devastation -	44·8
Centurion - -	37·4	Imperieuse -	45·7	Glatton - -	42·3
		Seahorse - -	45·4	Assurance -	40·
London - -	37·3	Eurotas - -	42·3	Spitfire - -	40·
		Transit - -	38·6	Vigilant - -	36·
Colossus - -	34·	Vesuvius - -	37·4	Gulnare - -	36·
		Dragon - -	34·5	Dasher - -	33·3
Rodney - -	33·1	Euryalus - -	33·9	Tyne - -	31·8
		Centaur - -	33·9	Osprey - -	30·
Royal George -	32·2	Arrogant - -	32·2	Ferret - -	30·
		Driver - -	32·	Harrier - -	29·2
James Watt -	26·5	Actæon - -	31·4	Desperate -	28·
		Shannon - -	28·	Archer - -	25·7
Orion - -	24·6	Tartar - -	25·5	Ardent - -	20·
		Magicienne -	24·5	Firefly - -	15·
		Trusty - -	20·	Conflict - -	12·
		Raleigh - -	17·7	Vixen - -	10·
		Gorgon - -	17·1		
AVERAGE -	39·5	- - -	45·8	- - -	40·2

Irregular Force.

Fevers.—The greatest number of cases of fever, in proportion to the number of men on board, occurred in the Eurotas. The surgeon mentions, that he was unable to account for the disease, unless it arose from the extreme lowness and closeness of the deck on which the men were berthed. Most of the attacks occurred between the 1st of April and the end of June, while the vessel was in the Mediterranean, on her way to Constantinople; they were generally complicated either with pneumonia or pleuritis, but they were not severe. This is sufficiently evident from the fact, that the cases did not on an average remain more than five or six days on the sick list. In the Dauntless there were 57 cases of a similar character: as the average number of days they remained under treatment did not exceed six, it is just possible that in any other vessel which had not acquired the character of being unhealthy, they might have been classed under a different head. Forty-one cases occurred in the Royal George; twenty-four of these were placed on the sick list in June, while the vessel was in the Mediterranean on her way to the Black Sea: they appear to have been precisely of the same nature: they occurred at the same time, and in the same locality, as those alleged to have been produced by bad ventilation in the Eurotas. The surgeon of the Royal George states, that there could be no doubt the cases in that vessel were caused by the sun, and the high temperature.

In the Tyne there were four cases of yellow fever, contracted at Rio de Janeiro, one of which terminated in death. The vessel lay close to the Express, in which this form of fever was raging at the time; but all the four patients had been on shore, where the disease was also prevalent. The assistant-surgeon acted wisely in separating, as far as was possible, the sick from the healthy, to prevent the extension of the disease, and in this he was happily successful.

Eruptive Fevers.—There were eight cases of smallpox, six of scarlatina, and seven of measles. Two cases of smallpox ended in death; but whether the patients, or the majority of the others that recovered had been vaccinated, is not mentioned in the medical returns.

Brain.—Diseases of the brain and nervous system were not numerous; one case of the former, the nature of which is not stated, terminated in death, and there were four deaths from apoplectic seizures, all the direct result of intemperance. There were forty-two cases of delirium tremens, and fifty-two of

of epilepsy; two deaths have been reported under the latter head. Irregular Force.

Lungs.—There were fourteen deaths from inflammation of the lungs and pleura, and thirty-five from consumption, the latter being considerably in excess of any previous mortality, a circumstance which cannot be satisfactorily explained. A death from cancer of the lung appears in the returns; but the nature of the case, or the condition of the lung, has not been stated.

Heart.—Six deaths occurred from organic disease of the heart, and one from aneurism of the arteria innominata.

Bowels.—Inflammation of the bowels was fatal in two instances; one case resulted from perforation (ulceration?) of the bowel, and the other was caused by obstruction of the duodenum; on the gastric side of the obstruction a large worm was found. One death occurred from diarrhœa, and two from cholera. One of the latter, which occurred in the Osprey, appears to have been of an undoubted character; but the other, which occurred in Plymouth naval hospital, hardly presented the true characteristics of Asiatic cholera: the patient belonged to the James Watt, and for some time previously he had been suffering from diarrhœa. The attack commenced with vomiting and purging; he subsequently suffered from severe cramps, inability to remain in one position, or to permit the bed-clothes to cover him. He seemed to be in a state of collapse when he reached the hospital, and died on the following day. For thirty-two hours previously to his death he passed no urine, and his bowels were only once moved.

Liver.—Diseases of the liver were of rare occurrence, there were nineteen cases of an inflammatory character, and fourteen of jaundice, or a little more than two attacks to each 1,000 of mean force; two of the former terminated in abscess and ultimately in death.

Kidneys, &c.—The ratio of syphilitic cases is large, compared with that of former years, owing, it is to be presumed, to the increase of the disease in the home ports, where the majority of the cases were contracted. In the Cæsar, for example, eighty-six cases were placed on the sick list during the year, which were all contracted at Portsmouth. In the Exmouth there were ninety-five cases, forty-nine of which were contracted during the last quarter while she lay at Plymouth,

Irregular Force.

Plymouth, and the greater number of the remaining cases, were either contracted at the same port, or Portsmouth. In the James Watt there were 118 cases, seventy of which occurred between the 1st day of October and the last day of December, while she lay at Devonport refitting, and fifty-five out of the whole number required to be sent from the ship to the naval hospital for treatment; the surgeon remarks, that the majority of the cases were of a very aggravated character. In less than three months sixty cases occurred in the Orion at the same place; thus shewing the extent to which this evil has attained, and the necessity there is for making some attempt to arrest its progress before it strikes its roots in the secondary and tertiary forms more deeply into the population of our seaport towns. There was no loss by death or invaliding from this disease in the force irregularly employed; but the temporary loss from inefficiency was very great.

Wounds.—Eight blue jackets were killed by falling from aloft, and one by falling down a hatchway: in five of these cases fracture of the skull was the immediate cause of death; two were caused by fracture of the spinal column, and two by injuries not stated. One man, a boatswain, was so severely burned, while in bed on shore, in a house which had caught fire, that he subsequently died in sick quarters. One man committed suicide by cutting his throat; another by hanging, and two men threw themselves overboard and were drowned; one of the latter, a marine, was in a state of inebriation at the time.

Besides the above, eleven men were accidentally drowned, seven of these were blue jackets, who either fell or were washed overboard; and one fell into the sea when the worse for liquor. An officer and a marine were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and another marine when attempting to desert. One of the carpenter's crew of the Dauntless, who had been employed on shore at Kertch, was frozen to death by lying down on the ground in a state of intoxication; a blue jacket belonging to the same ship lost his life at Malta, in some manner not stated. Of the accidental deaths, therefore, twenty-four were blue-jackets; one was an officer, and three were marines. Total number of deaths from all causes 105, of which seventy-eight were from disease, and twenty-seven from accident; the former being at the rate of 7·8, and the latter of 2·7, or together 10·5 to the 1,000 of mean force.

TABLE, No. 1.

SHEWING the Number of CASES of all DISEASES and INJURIES, the Number INVALIDED and DEAD, with the Ratio of each per 1,000 of Mean Force.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remitting Fever	298	29·8	-	-	5	—
Intermitting Fever	70	7·	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	8	-	-	-	2	—
Scarlatina	6	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Brain	1	-	-	-	1	—
Apoplexy	7	-	-	-	4	—
Epilepsy	52	5·2	9	·9	2	—
Insanity	15	1·5	2	—	—	—
Hypochondriasis	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delirium Tremens	42	4·2	1	—	—	—
Paralysis	5	-	2	—	—	—
Various	19	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	128	12·8	6	·6	14	1·4
Phthisis and Hæmoptysis	62	6·2	5	·5	35	3·5
Influenza and Catarrh	1,620	162·	—	—	—	—
Asthma, Cancer, &c.	5	-	1	-	1	—
Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart	55	5·5	7	·7	6	—
Aneurism	2	-	-	-	1	—
Hæmorrhois	27	2·7	—	—	—	—
Varix	14	-	10	1·	—	—
Various	12	-	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels	8	-	-	-	2	—
Cholera	4	-	-	-	2	—
Diarrhœa	985	98·5	-	-	1	—
Dysentery	19	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation and Colic	260	26·	—	—	—	—
Various	10	—	—	—	—	—

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 1—Number of Cases of all Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASE OR INJURY.	Number of Cases.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Inflammation of Liver	19	-	-	-	2	—
Jaundice	14	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of Bladder	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1,176	117·6	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa	382	38·2	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	287	28·7	1	—	—	—
Stricture, &c.	32	3·2	2	—	—	—
Incontinence of Urine	11	-	1	—	—	—
Various	16	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	828	82·8	11	1·1	—	—
Gout	18	-	2	—	—	—
Various	33	3·3	3	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	141	14·1	—	—	—	—
Amaurosis, &c.	11	-	6	—	—	—
Hemeralopia	3	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis	19	—	—	—	—	—
Deafness	8	-	3	—	—	—
Erysipelas	67	6·7	—	—	—	—
Scrofula	15	-	2	—	—	—
Cynanche	274	27·4	—	—	—	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	210	21·	—	—	—	—
Phlegmone and Abscess	2,500	250·	—	—	—	—
Ulcer	712	71·2	2	2·	—	—
Fistula	6	-	1	—	—	—
Eruptions	425	42·5	—	—	—	—
Various	26	2·6	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia, &c.	351	35·1	10	1·	—	—
Atrophy	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scurvy	8	—	—	—	—	1·1
Dropsy	11	-	1	—	—	—
Various	49	-	5	-	—	—
Wounds and Injuries	2,301	230·1	13	1·3	9	—
Burns and Scalds	102	10·2	1	-	1	—
Hernia	30	3·	25	2·5	—	—
Suicide	-	-	-	-	4	—
Drowned	-	-	-	-	11	—
Frozen	-	-	-	-	1	—
Not known	-	-	-	-	1	—
TOTAL	13,830	1383·	136	13·6	105	10·5

TABLE, No. 2.

SHEWING the Name of the SHIP, Number of GUNS, and the Time she was employed on the Station; the Mean Force; Total Number of Days' Sickness; Average Number of Men inefficient per Diem; and the Number per 1,000 Sick Daily in each Ship.

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Guns, Horse Power, &c.	Period Employed.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Acorn	12	7 mo.	120	70	1,232	3·4	48·6
Actæon	-	3 mo.	150	35	416	1·1	31·4
Amethyst	26	„	225	55	2,178	5·9	10·2
Ardent	5 P.W. 200	6 weeks	70	5	40	·1	20·
Assurance	4 Sc. - 200	3 mo.	60	15	191	·6	40·
Belleisle	6	7 mo.	215	120	2,513	6·8	56·6
Bulldog	6 P.W. 500	6 mo.	150	75	1,908	5·2	69·3
Cæsar	90 Sc. - 400	year	740	740	10,449	28·6	38·1
Calcutta	84	2 mo.	450	75	1,486	4·1	54·6
Cambridge	Gunnery Ship	5 mo.	450	170	1,998	5·5	38·3
Camilla	16	„	145	60	1,363	3·7	61·7
Centaur	6 P.W. 540	6 mo.	165	90	972	2·7	33·9
Centurion	80 Sc. - 400	year	545	545	7,461	20·4	37·4
Colossus	80 Sc. - 400	„	600	600	8,182	22·4	34·
Conflict	8 Sc. - 400	3 mo.	110	25	125	·3	12·
Dasher	2 P.W. 100	„	65	15	160	·5	33·3
Dauntless	31 Sc. - 580	year	300	300	5,229	14·3	47·6
Desperate	8 Sc. - 400	3 mo.	115	25	235	·7	28·
Devastation	6 P.W. 400	year	145	145	2,382	6·5	44·8
Dragon	6 P.W. 560	„	200	200	2,455	6·9	34·5
Arrogant	47 Sc. - 360	3 mo.	365	90	1,060	2·9	32·2
Archer	13 Sc. - 202	„	130	35	354	·9	25·7
Driver	6 P.W. 280	year	150	150	1,769	4·8	32·
Eurotas	12 Sc. - 200	6 mo.	170	85	1,312	3·6	42·3
Euryalus	37 Sc. - 400	3 mo.	465	115	1,457	3·9	33·9
Exmouth	90 Sc. - 400	8 mo.	615	410	8,800	24·1	58·8
Falcon	17 Sc. - 100	3 mo.	155	40	658	1·9	47·5
Ferret	8	1 mo.	80	10	104	·3	30·
Firefly	4 P.W. 220	3 mo.	80	20	104	·3	15·
Fury	6 P.W. 515	5 mo.	115	45	771	2·1	47·7
Glutton	14 Sc. - 150	4 mo.	135	45	716	1·9	42·2
Gorgon	6 P.W. 320	3 mo.	155	35	197	·6	17·1
Grecian	12	4 mo.	100	30	806	2·2	73·3
Gulnare	Tender -	year	50	50	268	1·8	36·
Harrier	17 Sc. - 100	6 mo.	135	65	711	1·9	29·2
Hecla	6 P.W. 240	3 mo.	125	30	480	1·4	46·6
Hesper	Sc. - 120	2 mo.	46	10	237	·7	70·

(*continued*)

TABLE, No. 2—Shewing the Name of Ship, Number of Guns, &c.—*continued.*

NAME OF SHIP.	Number of Guns, Horse Power, &c.	Period Employed.	Number of Men		Total Number of Days' Sickness.	Average Number of Men Daily Non-effective.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
			Borne on Ships' Books.	Corrected for Time.			
Highflyer - -	21 Sc. - 250	3 mo.	215	55	1,182	3·2	58·2
Himalaya - -	Sc. - 700	8 mo.	185	125	1,740	4·8	47·4
Imperieuse - -	51 Sc. - 360	3 mo.	425	105	1,747	4·8	45·7
Indus - -	78 - -	1 mo.	570	45	204	·7	15·5
Inflexible - -	6 P.W. 378	5 mo.	145	60	1,674	4·6	76·6
James Watt -	91 Sc. - 600	year	635	635	6,146	16·8	26·5
London - -	90 - -	8 mo.	450	300	4,102	11·2	87·3
Magicienne -	16 P.W. 400	3 mo.	185	45	405	1·1	24·5
Majestic - -	80 Sc. - 400	„	550	135	2,512	6·8	50·4
Niger - -	13 Sc. - 400	4 mo.	170	60	1,472	4·	66·6
Orion - -	91 Sc. - 600	3 mo.	610	150	1,347	3·7	24·6
Osprey - -	4 Sc. - 200	1 mo.	75	10	104	·3	30·0
Perseverance -	2 Sc. - 360	year	160	160	2,825	7·9	49·4
Prometheus -	5 P.W. 200	3 mo.	95	20	415	1·1	55·
Raleigh - -	- - -	4 mo.	540	180	1,177	3·2	17·7
Resistance - -	10 - -	9 mo.	85	60	1,080	2·9	48·3
Retribution -	28 P.W. 400	year	240	240	4,947	13·6	56·7
Rodney - -	90 - -	8 mo.	415	270	3,320	9·1	33·1
Rosamond - -	6 P.W. 280	1 mo.	145	10	154	·4	40·
Royal George -	102 Sc. - 400	8 mo.	755	500	5,858	16·1	32·2
Sampson - -	6 P.W. 467	3 mo.	195	45	1,105	3·1	68·8
Sanspareil - -	70 Sc. - 400	year	510	510	8,901	24·4	47·8
Seahorse - -	12 Sc. - 200	9 mo.	175	130	2,159	5·9	45·4
Shannon - -	51 Sc. - 600	3 mo.	515	150	1,557	4·2	28·
Simoom - -	8 Sc. - 350	1 mo.	190	15	525	1·4	93·3
Spitfire - -	5 P.W. 140	„	45	5	83	·2	40·
Styx - - -	6 P.W. 280	3 mo.	125	30	706	1·9	63·3
Tartar - -	20 Sc. - 250	„	225	55	506	1·4	25·5
Transit - -	- - -	9 mo.	190	140	1,977	5·4	38·6
Trusty - -	14 Sc. - 150	4 mo.	160	50	380	1·	20·
Tyne - - -	4 - -	11 mo.	90	85	980	2·7	31·8
Urgent - -	Sc. - 400	year	145	145	2,938	8·1	55·9
Vesuvius - -	6 P.W. 280	6 mo.	150	75	1,015	2·8	37·4
Vigilant -	4 Sc. - 200	4 mo.	80	25	354	·9	36·
Vixen - -	6 P.W. 280	1 mo.	70	20	77	·2	10·
Vulcan - -	6 Sc. - 350	year	145	145	2,697	7·4	51·

Table, No. 3.

Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries in each Ship in the Force employed Variously.

NAMES of SHIPS.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.				Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.			Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.	
	Continued and Remittent.	Intermittent.	Small Pox, &c.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Neuralgia, Hypochondriasis, &c.	Delirium Tremens.	Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura.	Phthisis and Hæmoptysis.	Influenza and Catarrh.	Functional and Organic Disease of the Heart.	Various.
Acorn	5	2						2		9		
Actæon										5		
Amethyst	12				2	2		2	1	19		1
Ardent										5		
Assurance										2		1
Belleisle	2						3	2	2	37		1
Bulldog						1	1	1		41		2
Cæsar	2	3	2			2	6	4	2	145	6	5
Calcutta	2	1			2	1		2	1	13	4	2
Cambridge					2	2	1		1	24		
Camilla							1			7	1	
Centaur	1		2		1					43	1	2
Centurion	3	2		1	2		1	2	3	106	3	
Colossus	2	1			4	2	4	6	3	44	3	3
Conflict					1			1	1	3		
Dasher										6	1	
Dauntless	57	2		1	5	1		4	1	59	2	2
Desperate			2						1	5		
Devastation	1	2	2	1	1	1		3	4	26	1	1
Dragon	1						1			46		
Arrogant	2	1				1	2	1	1	9	1	
Archer										3		
Driver			2		2		1	1	2	11	1	
Eurotas	40	4	4			1		1	2	14	4	2
Euryalus	1	1		2		1	1	5		11	1	3
Exmouth	15	5			1	2	4	6	3	52	3	2
Falcon			2							8	1	
Ferret	1									2		1
Firefly										4		
Fury	1				2			1	2	4		
Glutton					1					21		
Gorgon												1
Grecian	4					2	2			1	1	
Gulnare		1				2		2		12		2
Harrier	1						1	1		26	1	
Hecla								1		14		
Hesper					1							
Highflyer	3				2				2	12		
Himalaya	5	2			1		1	3		29		
Imperieuse	1							3	1	24	2	3
Indus							1	1				
Inflexible	1	2								9		
James Watt	23	3			3	3		8	4	55		3
London	1	11			2	1	1	3	1	85		1
Magicienne								1		16		
Majestic	1	2			1			5	1	34		
Niger			6	1				4		20	1	
Orion	6				2		2	8	1	4		2
Osprey										2		2
Perseverance	1					1		1		29		
Prometheus										2	1	1
Raleigh	4				1					8		
Resistance	1					2		3		9	1	
Retribution	3	2	2		2	1	3	9	1	52		
Rodney	5	2						2	1	46	3	4
Rosamond											3	2
Royal George	41	3	2		1	2		8	3	35		
Sampson					1			2		17	2	3
Sanspareil	30	5		1	3	2	2	9	1	81		
Seahorse		1					3	2	2	23	2	
Shannon	1	2						1	2	30	1	
Simoom	3	2							1			
Spitfire									1			
Styx												
Tartar									1	20		
Transit	1	1			2	3		1	3	69		
Trusty			1							21	1	
Tyne	4		1						1	14		1
Urgent	2	5	2		1	2		7	1	28		
Vesuvius	1		2		1	2		1	1	3	1	3
Vigilant	3	2						1		2	1	1
Vixen					1							
Vulcan	3				1	2		1	2	9		

(continued)

Irregular Force.

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of SHIPS.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.				Diseases of the Liver, &c.		Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Genitals.				Diseases of the Joints, Muscles, Bones, &c.		
	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Constipation, Colic, &c.	Inflammation.	Jaundice.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Orchitis.	Stricture, &c.	Rheumatism.	Gout.	Various.
Acorn	–	20	–	2	–	1	2	1	2	–	6	–	–
Actæon	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	–	5	–	–
Amethyst	–	19	–	4	–	–	14	1	5	2	13	–	–
Ardent	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assurance	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	3	1	–	1	–	–
Belleisle	–	8	–	1	–	–	14	5	9	4	16	–	–
Bulldog	–	13	–	7	–	–	13	8	3	3	11	–	–
Cæsar	–	59	–	7	3	–	86	10	14	4	60	3	4
Calcutta	–	9	–	1	–	–	9	9	1	5	4	–	–
Cambridge	–	36	–	13	–	–	16	–	5	4	6	–	–
Camilla	–	2	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	8	–	–
Centaur	–	6	–	–	–	–	11	6	–	2	6	–	1
Centurion	–	37	–	17	1	–	57	8	16	2	38	2	–
Colossus	–	52	1	29	1	–	54	73	15	1	38	3	–
Conflict	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	3	–	–	–	–
Dasher	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dauntless	–	57	1	26	3	–	22	10	14	2	70	1	–
Desperate	–	1	–	5	–	–	8	4	2	1	2	–	–
Devastation	–	15	2	5	–	–	5	4	4	–	28	2	–
Dragon	–	48	–	5	–	–	21	6	4	2	26	–	–
Arrogant	–	1	–	–	–	–	14	2	3	1	6	–	–
Archer	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	5	–	–
Driver	–	6	–	4	1	–	20	1	9	–	15	–	–
Eurotas	–	15	–	5	1	–	11	5	1	–	13	1	–
Euryalus	–	1	–	–	–	–	15	9	3	–	8	–	–
Exmouth	–	56	–	14	2	1	95	22	20	4	19	6	3
Falcon	–	–	1	3	1	–	7	6	1	–	2	–	–
Ferret	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firefly	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fury	–	1	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	7	–	–
Glutton	–	5	–	2	–	–	5	2	2	2	8	–	–
Gorgon	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grecian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1
Gulnare	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1
Harrier	–	3	–	2	–	–	5	6	–	–	3	–	–
Hecla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Hesper	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	–
Highflyer	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	2	4	–	11	–	–
Himalaya	–	6	1	2	–	–	10	10	–	1	7	–	–
Imperieuse	–	4	–	3	–	–	11	8	10	1	11	–	–
Indus	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	2	–	4	–	–
Inflexible	–	3	1	1	1	–	19	1	3	–	8	–	2
James Watt	2	37	3	21	–	2	118	3	19	2	43	–	1
London	–	19	–	1	–	–	18	6	6	–	16	–	4
Magicienne	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	6	–	–
Majestic	–	2	–	–	–	–	16	1	9	–	13	–	–
Niger	–	9	–	–	–	2	12	3	–	–	20	–	–
Orion	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	18	8	–	9	–	1
Osprey	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	–	1	–	–
Perseverance	–	14	–	1	–	–	19	1	8	2	7	–	2
Prometheus	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	–
Raleigh	–	3	–	4	1	1	19	3	6	–	5	–	–
Resistance	–	24	3	1	–	–	9	5	2	1	6	–	2
Retribution	–	44	–	17	–	–	9	23	10	2	54	–	1
Rodney	–	28	–	7	–	1	43	10	13	3	17	–	1
Rosamond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royal George	–	36	–	7	–	–	50	5	13	–	28	–	–
Sampson	–	1	1	8	–	–	4	3	1	2	29	–	5
Sansparell	1	126	1	1	1	1	59	2	6	2	–	–	–
Seahorse	1	52	–	12	–	1	11	3	5	5	6	–	–
Shannon	–	12	1	2	–	1	22	11	3	–	9	–	1
Simoom	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	5	–	–
Spitfire	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Styx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tartar	–	3	–	1	–	–	2	3	1	–	7	–	–
Transit	–	10	–	–	–	–	23	2	7	2	12	–	–
Trusty	–	4	–	2	–	–	4	1	2	–	1	–	–
Tyne	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	2	9	–	–
Urgent	–	33	–	17	2	1	9	3	3	–	13	–	1
Vesuvius	–	1	–	3	–	–	10	11	2	–	2	–	1
Vigilant	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	6	1	–	1	–	–
Vixen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Vulcan	–	17	1	6	–	–	15	6	1	1	16	–	1

TABLE, No. 3—Shewing the Number of Cases of all Diseases and Injuries, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES of SHIPS.	Diseases of the Senses, including Inflammatory Affection of Eyes, &c.		Diseases of the Skin, Glandular System, and Cellular Tissue.							Diseases not classed nor specified in the preceding Arrangement.	Wounds, Accidents, Injuries, &c.		
	Inflammation, &c.	Deafness, &c.	Erysipelas.	Scrofula.	Cynanche.	Bubo (*Symp.*)	Phlegmone.	Ulcer, &c.	Eruptions, &c.	Dyspepsia, &c.	Wounds and Injuries.	Burns and Scalds.	Hernia.
Acorn	1	–	3	–	1	2	49	4	3	9	28	–	–
Actæon	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	9	–	–
Amethyst	3	–	1	–	1	1	45	11	9	11	26	–	–
Ardent	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assurance	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	–
Belleisle	–	–	3	–	–	–	26	9	7	6	42	3	–
Bulldog	3	–	–	–	–	1	30	2	1	19	36	1	–
Cæsar	12	3	1	5	15	32	193	42	32	44	189	2	1
Calcutta	1	–	1	–	5	2	12	4	2	4	6	–	–
Cambridge	–	–	1	–	4	3	35	4	17	1	36	3	1
Camilla	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	1	12	7	22	1	1
Centaur	1	1	–	1	8	–	6	11	2	6	19	2	5
Centurion	9	–	8	2	6	9	110	47	14	8	129	3	–
Colossus	11	3	–	–	19	22	177	81	40	13	151	6	3
Conflict	–	–	–	–	2	6	1	–	1	–	4	–	–
Dasher	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Dauntless	13	5	4	1	23	5	72	18	2	13	72	5	–
Desperate	1	–	–	1	1	3	5	–	–	2	6	1	1
Devastation	2	–	1	–	10	11	65	13	3	5	58	3	1
Dragon	4	1	1	–	–	5	42	13	3	4	49	–	–
Arrogant	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	7	7	6	17	1	–
Archer	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	1	4	1	–
Driver	3	–	–	–	10	4	32	4	2	7	33	2	–
Eurotas	–	1	–	–	–	4	43	10	2	10	25	–	–
Euryalus	–	1	3	–	3	2	10	5	3	–	13	–	–
Exmouth	9	1	14	1	21	8	90	36	79	14	77	–	1
Falcon	–	–	–	–	2	1	8	1	10	1	6	1	–
Ferret	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	2	2	–	–
Firefly	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	1	–	–	2	–	–
Fury	–	–	–	–	1	–	28	1	–	8	16	–	–
Glutton	–	–	–	–	5	1	9	3	1	1	14	–	–
Gorgon	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	7	–	–	2	–	–
Grecian	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	2	–	4	3	2	–
Gulnare	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	2	–	–
Harrier	1	–	–	–	–	1	16	4	3	–	14	1	1
Hecla	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	2	1	13	–	–
Hesper	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	1	–	1	7	–	–
Highflyer	1	–	–	–	2	–	22	11	1	2	17	3	1
Himalaya	–	–	1	–	2	1	41	1	3	3	25	–	2
Imperieuse	–	–	1	–	8	5	29	7	12	3	7	–	1
Indus	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	5	2	–	8	–	–
Inflexible	2	–	4	–	5	1	26	9	7	5	33	1	1
James Watt	8	1	10	1	6	20	90	43	18	23	97	6	2
London	2	–	3	–	12	2	77	40	5	28	95	2	2
Magicienne	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	1	–	5	–	–
Majestic	1	–	1	–	8	–	17	12	1	4	14	2	1
Niger	2	–	–	2	14	2	53	5	3	7	30	3	–
Orion	4	–	–	–	2	4	27	14	–	2	23	1	–
Osprey	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	3	–	–
Perseverance	5	–	–	–	2	–	66	21	1	7	43	6	1
Prometheus	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	–	–	1	6	–	–
Raleigh	3	–	–	–	5	2	38	4	4	7	40	1	–
Resistance	1	–	–	–	3	–	9	1	1	3	12	1	–
Retribution	2	4	–	–	11	7	74	15	16	10	56	4	1
Rodney	8	–	1	–	7	4	110	24	27	13	96	9	2
Rosamond	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	7	–	–	–	–
Royal George	9	1	–	–	20	4	147	25	15	16	139	8	–
Sampson	1	–	–	–	–	1	18	3	2	–	34	2	–
Sanspareil	14	1	2	1	1	10	158	65	51	44	129	1	–
Seahorse	2	–	–	–	3	4	47	9	5	8	46	2	–
Shannon	3	–	–	2	3	4	27	6	10	–	39	–	–
Simoom	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	1	–	–	6	–	–
Spitfire	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Styx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tartar	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	–	–	8	1	–
Transit	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	13	–	1	34	8	–
Trusty	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	2	2	3	18	–	–
Tyne	–	3	–	–	2	–	28	5	2	7	13	–	–
Urgent	3	–	1	–	4	4	45	6	4	5	32	1	2
Vesuvius	1	–	–	–	7	–	17	4	1	5	18	–	1
Vigilant	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	7	–	–
Vixen	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Vulcan	3	–	–	–	1	4	29	10	–	6	27	2	–

TABLE, No. 4. - - - - - - -

SHEWING the Number of MEN INVALIDED, the Cause - - -

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Amethyst.	Archer.	Belleisle.	Bulldog.	Cæsar.	Calcutta.	Camilla.	Centaur.	Centurion.	Colossus.	Conflict.	Dauntless.
Paralysis - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insanity - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Delirium Tremens -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Vertigo - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Phthisis - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Ulceration of Pharynx -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palpitation - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Heart - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Varix - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Circocele - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Incontinence of Urine -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Orchitis - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stricture - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthritis - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Rheumatism - -	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–
Gout - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Anchylosis - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Necrosis - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia - - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cataract - - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amaurosis - - -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Deafness - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Ulcer - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Scrofula - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Fistula - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tumor - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debility - - -	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Œdema - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worms - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Injuries - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Hernia - - -	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	–	2	–	–
Scalds - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	2	2	1	2	11	6	2	5	11	11	1	6

- - - - - - - - - TABLE, No. 4.

- - - of INVALIDING, and the SHIPS to which they belonged.

Desperate.	Devastation.	Dragon.	Eurotas.	Exmouth.	Harrier.	Highflyer.	James Watt.	London.	Niger.	Perseverance.	Retribution.	Royal George.	Shannon.	Sinoom.	Transit.	Urgent.	Vulcan.	Various.	TOTAL.
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	9
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
2	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	13
–	2	–	–	1	1	1	3	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	25
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
3	4	1	9	7	3	4	8	4	1	2	6	1	2	5	3	7	1	5	136

TABLE, No. 5.

SHEWING the Number of DEATHS - - - - - -

DISEASE or INJURY.	Belleisle.	Cæsar.	Calcutta.	Camilla.	Centurion.	Colossus.	Dauntless.	Desperate.	Arrogant.	Driver.	Euryalus.	Exmouth.	Firefly.	Fury.	Glutton.
Fever - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Small Pox - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Inflammation of Brain, &c.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy from Drinking	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Epilepsy - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Lungs -	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–
Phthisis - - -	2	1	1	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	1
Disease of Heart - -	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Aneurism of Aorta -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inflammation of Bowels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cholera - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diarrhœa - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disease of Liver - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cancer of Lungs - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Injuries - - -	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Burns - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Suicide - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Drowned - - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
Frozen - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not known - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	3	3	1	2	5	7	4	1	1	3	4	6	2	2	2

TABLE, No. 5.

- - - - - in the FORCE employed variously.

Harrier.	Highflyer.	Himalaya.	Imperieuse.	James Watt.	London.	Majestic.	Niger.	Orion.	Osprey.	Perseverance.	Retribution.	Rodnye.	Royal George.	Sanspareil.	Tartar.	Transit.	Urgent.	Vesuvius.	Vulcan.	TOTAL.
–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	14
1	1	–	1	5	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	35
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	1	4	3	11	7	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	1	3	3	1	4	105

TOTAL FORCE.

Total Force.

In Table No. 1, at page 193, is shewn the mean force, the total number of cases of disease and injury, the total number of days' sickness on board, the average number of men sick per diem, with the ratio per 1,000 of mean force sick on the several stations or commands. The ships on the Home Station shew the lowest rate of sickness, viz., 30·2 per 1,000, while those on the East India and China Station shew the highest, namely, 79·6. It must, however, be observed, that the figures in these columns refer only to the number of days' sickness on board, exclusive of the time each case remained under treatment, after it had been removed to one of the naval hospitals on shore, or to the hospital ships at Hong Kong. In the succeeding columns of the Table the total number of days' sickness in the hospitals is given, and this, when added to the day's sickness on board, as it is in the ninth column of the Table, shews approximately the true loss from disease and injury on each station. It will be observed, that on three stations there are no naval hospitals on shore, though bad cases are occasionally sent to sick quarters, or to military hospitals.

By the eighth column of the same Table it appears that the number of men belonging to vessels employed irregularly, and vessels of the Home Force daily sick in hospital, was for the first in the ratio of 33·9, and for the second 27·3 per 1,000 of mean force. Compared with the proportionate numbers sick in hospital on foreign stations, these ratios are large; but the excess may be ascribed, in the first place, to the great preponderance of venereal cases amongst those two bodies of men, compared with others serving abroad, and in the second, to the proximity of the vessels to the hospitals, to which nearly every case (except those of a trivial nature), and cases likely to be protracted, are immediately sent. The proportion of men daily sick in hospital on the East India and China Station is also large, owing to the prevalence of diarrhœa, dysentery and periodic fever amongst the vessels employed in the Chinese waters. The average number of men daily sick in hospital on the North American and West Indian

Indian Station, and on the West Coast of Africa, was not so great as in the Mediterranean; but the low rate on the African Station is clearly to be ascribed to the great distance of the naval and military hospitals from the principal slave-trading depôts on the coast, off which the cruisers are generally stationed. Total Force.

The figures in the ninth and tenth columns of the Table are intended to represent the aggregate number of men daily inefficient from wounds and sickness, whether in hospital on shore, or under treatment on board ship. It will thus be seen that the greatest loss in a service point of view occurred on the East India and China Station, where the average number of men sick daily amounted to 339·5, or in the ratio of about 100 in every 1,000 of force. In the vessels irregularly employed, and in those constituting the Home Force, the loss of service from similar causes was also considerable, being for the first 72·1, and for the second 58·3 per 1,000. These high ratios are referrible principally to the heavy loss of service from syphilis, and to the sickly condition of newly-raised men, of whom there was a greater proportion in these vessels than in others continuously employed on foreign stations. The ratio of loss from sickness on the south-east coast of America was likewise above the general average, owing to the prevalence of fever in two of the ten vessels which formed the small squadron on that station. It was also high on the West Coast of Africa. The average loss on the remaining stations, namely, the Mediterranean, the North American and West Indian, the Pacific, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australian, was in ratios, as will be seen by referring to the Table, ranging from 50·7 to 51·7, or in round numbers equal to about 51·5 men per 1,000.

The aggregate loss of service through wounds and sickness in the entire service, estimated at 51,730, was about equal to 3,132 men, or in the ratio of 61·7 per 1,000, which exceeds the loss in the metropolitan and city police by a little more than one-third. These, it is assumed, are the only bodies of men beside the navy in which this mode of estimating the extent of sickness has been adopted. When the nature of the naval service is taken into consideration, and the employment of a large proportion of the force within the tropics, and in regions highly detrimental to the European constitution, this excess in the ratio of sickness is by no means so great as might have been anticipated; for although the police force may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather while on night duty, so also are the seamen of the navy: the former are well protected by water-

Total Force.

water-proof clothing, and when relieved from their beat, retire to warm, comfortable barrack rooms or to their homes, where they can obtain warm food and drink, and dry their clothes; whereas the latter, in consequence of the active nature of their duties, must for the most part remain exposed to the pelting of rain and spray in their ordinary clothing; and when relieved, retire to their hammocks or berths between decks, where it is seldom they can either dry their clothes or obtain, especially during the night-time, any kind of warm food or refreshment. There is, however, another cause which tends to keep down the ratio of sickness in the police force, namely, the stoppage of a shilling a day out of each man's pay, so long as he is unfit for duty from ill-health; this is not the practice in the navy; consequently, in the one force it is the interest of every man to keep out of the sick list as long as possible; whereas in the other, indolent men and malingerers generally remain on it as long as they can impose on the medical officers. The majority of the police force are married men, consequently they are not so liable to contract syphilitic disease as the seamen and marines of the navy, especially those who are permitted to land on liberty in the home ports: on the whole, therefore, the high rate of sickness estimated by the loss of service in the navy, compared with the apparently more healthy condition of the police force, is to be ascribed to these and other causes, rather than to a greater amount of actual disease.

The total number of men invalided in the service afloat during the year 1856, amounted to 998, or in the proportion of 19·3 to the 1,000 of mean force. The greatest loss under this head, singularly enough, occurred on the Australian Station, where the mortality from disease was the lowest. This, however, should not be regarded as a general rule; for the high rate of the present year was caused principally by the appearance of dysentery in one vessel, and epidemic dropsy in another: the former a disease of rare occurrence in any part of Australasia, and the latter, one that may never again make its appearance in any ship or community in any part of the world.

The rate of invaliding was likewise high on the west coast of Africa, on the Cape of Good Hope, and on the Brazilian Station; on each of these the number of men invalided appears to have been absolutely about three times greater than on the Home Station, or in the force irregularly employed. This may be ascribed partly to the non-appearance of those tropical diseases amongst the latter, which are so destructive of health in the squadrons on the West Coast of Africa and Cape

Cape Stations, and partly to the facilities there is for sending men to the Home Hospitals from ships on the Home Station, and from those of the force irregularly employed; for the latter were seldom absent for any great length of time from England. It is, however, difficult to assign any reason for the high rate of invaliding on the Brazil Station, which, but for the introduction of yellow fever, is one of the most healthy regions in the world. Total Force.

By referring to Table No. 1 it will be seen that the ratio of mortality in 1,000 of mean force from disease alone, ranged from 5·6 on the Australian, to 26·9 on the East India and China Station. On the former there were only three deaths during the year; one from phthisis, and two from dysentery, the latter being the only loss sustained from diseases of a local or climatorial character; both these cases occurred in one ship, and were contracted at the same place, namely, on one of the Fegee Islands, the only locality on the whole station where Europeans appear to suffer from this or from any other form of intertropical disease. The high death-rate, 26·9 to the 1,000, on the East India and China Station was chiefly owing to the destructive ravages of dysenteric complaints in the vessels stationed in the estuaries of the large rivers in China, for more than half the total mortality from disease was the result of these maladies. The ratio of deaths from continued and remitting fever was also high, though it did not greatly exceed the average of former years when it was not requisite for the force to enter the Chinese rivers, or the average mortality from this form of fever on other intertropical stations. It should be borne in mind that yellow fever has not yet been introduced into any region to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. How long it may be excluded from the Asiatic continent, must depend on the restrictions put on infected vessels sailing westward from the coast of America to the various groups of islands forming the Polynesian Archipelago, and thence to the eastern shores of Asia and New Holland; for there is little probability that it will ever be carried round Cape Horn from the eastern shores of South America, or round the Cape of Good Hope from the western coast of Africa, in consequence of the cold generally experienced in these regions, and the length of the voyage in either case; nor is it likely to be taken across the African continent at least for many years, in consequence of the absence of the white races in the interior. It may therefore be safely predicted, that as cholera, cradled in the east, passed westward through Europe to America, so yellow fever, the peculiar scourge

Total Force.

scourge of a few warm regions in the west, will travel eastward from America, until it reaches the European communities settled on the banks of the Ganges.

Next to the East India and China Station, the greatest mortality from disease occurred on the North American and West Indian command, namely, 22·6 to the 1,000 of mean force. The excess in this instance is entirely to be ascribed to the introduction of yellow fever into four vessels of the squadron; for if they had kept aloof from the ports where it existed, or even steamed rapidly away to the northward as soon as it made its appearance amongst their crews, the mortality from disease would have differed but little from that which took place in the Mediterranean, where the death-rate was in the proportion of about 10 to the 1,000 of mean force.

The ratio of deaths from disease on the Brazilian Station is unusually high, namely, 15 to the 1,000 of mean force; but in this instance the excess is also to be ascribed to the eruption, or rather the introduction of yellow fever into one vessel while she lay at Rio de Janeiro; for, exclusive of the mortality in this vessel and from this disease, the death-rate in the remaining vessels from all other diseases did not exceed 3·5 to the 1,000 of mean force, which more nearly approximates the average mortality in the squadron on this station previously to the importation of yellow fever into the Brazils.

The mortality from disease on the West Coast of Africa was in the proportion of 12·2 to the 1,000 of mean force, which exceeds the loss in the Mediterranean Station by about a sixth only; the excess appears to have been due principally to the fatal character of a few cases of periodic fever contracted on shore, for yellow fever did not make its appearance on the coast or in any of the cruisers during the year.

The mortality from disease in the Mediterranean was higher than on the Home Station, inasmuch as 10·0 exceeds 8·4. Fevers were nearly three times more destructive of life in the former than on the latter, but the reverse was the case as regards inflammatory affections of the respiratory and alimentary organs. The mortality from disease in the squadron employed in the Pacific, on the East Coast of Africa, and at the Cape, and in the force employed irregularly, was about the same as in civil life in this country, namely, 6·8 per 1,000 for the first, and 7·9 for the two last. There was no death from fever, either in the Pacific or on the Cape Station. Phthisis was more destructive of life on the former than were all the other diseases together; this does not, however, appear to have been the result of any general or climatorial cause, but rather of the

the accidental or chance development of a greater number of cases in the force than usual. Total Force.

The total number of deaths from disease in the whole service afloat amounted to 629, or in the ratio of 12·1 to each 1,000 of mean force; a death-rate, considering the mortality from yellow fever, accidentally contracted by a few small vessels, which must be considered low, even when compared with the mortality occurring amongst men in civil life in this country. Deducting the deaths from yellow fever, because it is a disease which generally may be avoided, or, if contracted, speedily arrested, the ratio of deaths arising from all ordinary diseases consequent on climate, the nature of the service, and the habits peculiar to men living in ships of war, would not have exceeded 9·6 to the 1,000 of mean force.

The number of deaths from accidental injuries and drowning were about three times more numerous than they appear to have been for many consecutive years in the army, and probably forty times more numerous than they are in civil life; this, at all events, as regards the latter, will be sufficiently obvious when it is stated that on an average, in every five deaths that occurred in the naval service during the year 1856, one was of a violent nature.

Nine men were killed in action with the Chinese, sixty-one were killed or died of accidental wounds and injuries, eighty-seven were drowned, fourteen committed suicide, and one was frozen to death, making a total of 172 deaths, or in the proportion of 3·3 to every 1,000 of mean force. Of the killed by external violence, twelve were marines, and seventy-five were blue jackets; and of the drowned, nine were marines, and eighty-six were blue jackets. As the total number of marines serving afloat amounted to 8,544, and the deaths from external violence and drowning amounted to twenty-one, it follows that the mortality under this head was in the ratio of 2·5 per 1,000 of force, while amongst all other classes serving afloat it amounted to 3·7. But to make a fair comparison of the relative mortality from accidents occurring while engaged in their ordinary duties, it will be necessary to deduct eight marines, killed in action, from the total number of deaths in that body, which reduces the mortality to thirteen, and the death-rate to 1·5, thus shewing that the blue jackets as a class, owing to the nature of their occupation on board ship, are much more liable to be killed by accident than the marines.

The mortality from all causes, namely, 15·5 to the 1,000 of mean force, compared with the mortality in civil life in England,

Total Force.

land, may be regarded as high ; but to make a just comparison, it will be necessary to strike off from the accidental deaths in the navy at least two-thirds, as well as the deaths from yellow fever ; this would reduce the total mortality in the whole service afloat to about ten per 1,000 annually from all causes ; it is therefore clearly evident that, even including the deaths caused by endemic diseases, peculiar to the East and West Coast of Africa, the East Indies, China, and the West Indies, that the mortality in the naval service from all ordinary causes is about the same as in the more healthy communities of men living on shore.

The most fatal disease in the naval force during 1856 was fever, as shewn in Table, No. 3, page 195 ; 199 cases terminated in death, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total mortality ; 130 of these deaths were the result of yellow fever, of which 105 occurred in five small vessels. Four of these vessels were employed in the West Indies, and one on the Brazilian Station, thus shewing how the introduction of a fatal disease into a few vessels, not forming a fiftieth part of the force, may influence the death rate in the naval service.

Five deaths occurred from exanthematous diseases, and 55 from diseases of the brain ; the latter forms 6·9 per cent. of the total mortality. Next to fever, consumptive diseases were most distructive of life, the deaths being in the ratio of 2·7 per 1,000 of mean force.

The total deaths from disease of the respiratory organs amounted to 175, consequently they formed 21·9 per cent. of the total mortality ; 4·9 per cent. of the deaths occurred from disease of the heart and blood vessels, and 13·4 from diseases of the alimentary canal. Of 64 deaths from dysentery, 48 occurred in the vessels employed on the coast of China.

21·5 per cent. of the total deaths occurred from accidental injuries, wounds received in action, drowning and suicide, and 78·5 from disease, the former being in the proportion of about one to five of the latter. In the civil population of London, (and it is to be presumed the ratio does not greatly differ in other large communities of men), the proportion of violent deaths, to deaths from disease amongst men between the ages of 30 and 40 does not, according to the Register General's Reports, exceed one in forty. It is, therefore, not a little surprising, that with all the additional risks of life in the navy, the mortality in the whole force should so little exceed the mortality in civil life.

Table, No. 1.

Showing the Mean Force on the different Stations; the Number of Cases; Number of Days' Sickness; the Ratio per 1,000 Sick Daily; with the Ratio per 1,000 Invalided and Dead.

STATION.	Mean Force Corrected.	Number of Cases on Board.	Number of Days' Sickness on Board.	Average Number of Men Sick per Diem.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Days' Sickness in Hospital.	Average Number of Men Daily in Hospital.
Home - - - -	12,445	13,776	137,137	375·7	30·2	124,060	339·9
Mediterranean - -	11,090	15,153	172,381	472·3	42·6	35,619	97·6
West Indies - - -	7,845	12,178	131,128	359·2	45·8	11,598	31·7
S. E. Coast of America -	1,200	2,697	30,518	83·6	69·7	—	—
Pacific - - - -	2,680	4,102	50,021	137·	51·1	—	—
W. Coast of Africa - -	1,630	3,060	32,869	90·1	55·3	4,151	11·4
Cape of Good Hope -	890	1,041	11,443	31·4	35·3	4,973	13·6
East Indies and China -	3,410	6,587	99,148	271·6	79·6	24,774	67·9
Australia - - -	540	771	10,199	27 9	51·7	—	—
Irregular - - -	10,000	13,830	139,240	381·4	38·1	124,060	339·9
Total - - -	51,730	73,195	814,084	2230·4	43·2	329,235	902·

STATION.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Total Average Sick per Diem.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths from Disease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Deaths from all Causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Number of Cases per Man.
Home - - - -	27·3	715·6	57·5	160	12·8	104	8·4	129	10·4	1·1
Mediterranean - -	8·8	569·9	51·4	171	15·4	111	10·	142	12·8	1·4
West Indies - - -	5·9	390·9	51·7	184	23·4	177	22·6	206	26·3	1·5
S. E. Coast of America -	- -	53·6	69·7	51	42·5	18	15·	24	20·	2·3
Pacific - - - -	- -	137·	51·1	78	29·1	18	6·8	23	8·6	1·5
W. Coast of Africa - -	6 9	101·5	62·7	74	45·4	20	12·2	30	18·4	1·8
Cape of Good Hope -	15·3	45·	50·7	36	40·5	7	7·9	17	19·1	1·2
East Indies and China -	19·9	339·5	99·5	71	20·8	92	26·9	116	34·	1·9
Australia - - -	- -	27·9	51·7	37	51·9	3	5·6	9	16·6	1·4
Irregular - - -	33·9	720·3	72·	136	13·6	79	7·9	105	10·5	1·4
Total - - -	17·4	3132·4	61·7	998	19·3	629	12·1	801	15·5	1·4

Table, No. 2.

Shewing the Total Number of Men Invalided in the whole Force.

CAUSE of INVALIDING.	Home.	Mediterranean.	West Indies.	Brazils.	West Coast of Africa.	West Coast of America.	Cape of Good Hope and East Coast of Africa.	East Indies and China.	Australia and Polynesia.	Irregular.	TOTAL.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.
Continued and Remittent Fever	–	1	20	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	25	·5
Intermittent	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	—
Disease of Brain	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	—
Paralysis	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	7	—
Insanity	5	4	7	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	26	·5
Epilepsy	14	4	13	5	4	6	5	3	–	9	63	1·2
Delirium Tremens	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	3	—
Vertigo	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	—
Neuralgia	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	—
Hypochondriasis	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	—
Headache	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	—
Coup de Soleil	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	—
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	2	12	8	–	6	6	–	4	–	6	44	·8
Phthisis	22	24	22	2	8	8	3	7	2	5	103	1·9
Asthma	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	—
Laryngitis, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	—
Palpitation	7	11	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	41	·8
Disease of Heart	5	1	–	3	1	3	1	3	–	3	20	·4
Varix	1	6	4	–	2	1	1	3	–	11	29	·6
Hæmorrhois	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	—
Aneurism	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	—
Diarrhœa	–	7	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	—
Dysentery	–	2	–	1	2	–	1	4	9	–	19	—
Gastritis, &c.	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	—
Hepatitis	–	1	6	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	9	—
Jaundice	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	—
Splenitis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	—
Diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	—
Disease of Kidneys and Bladder	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	—
Syphilis	–	3	6	–	–	4	2	6	2	–	23	·5
Incontinence of Urine	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	7	—
Stricture	3	9	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	27	·6
Orchitis	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	5	—
Rheumatism	12	16	11	6	12	11	5	7	2	10	92	1·8
Gout	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	—
Anchylosis, &c.	–	2	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	4	13	—
Various	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	—
Ophthalmia	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	—
Cataract, &c.	3	2	4	–	2	3	1	1	–	6	22	·4
Deafness	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	9	—
Otitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	—
Ulcer	2	11	4	5	1	2	1	5	2	2	35	·7
Scrofula	3	5	1	–	2	–	1	2	–	2	16	—
Tumour	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	—
Abscess, &c.	–	2	3	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	11	—
Bubo (*Symp.*)	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	—
Fistula	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	—
Erysipelas	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	—
Elephantiasis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	—
Debility	18	11	3	8	6	4	3	2	3	11	69	1·3
Dropsy	–	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	11	1	11	—
Scurvy	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	—
Injuries	20	13	11	4	4	3	4	6	1	14	80	1·6
Hernia	33	11	7	2	7	6	–	6	–	25	97	1·9
Total	160	171	184	51	74	78	36	71	37	136	995	19·3

Table, No. 3.

Shewing the Total Number of Men Dead in the whole Force.

CAUSE of DEATH.	Home.	Mediterranean.	West Indies and North America.	Brazils.	Pacific.	West Coast of Africa.	Cape and East Coast of Africa.	East Indies and China.	Australia and Polynesia.	Irregular.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Mean Force.	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths.
Continued and Remittent Fever	8	27	125	16	–	7	–	11	–	5	199	3·8	24·9
Small Pox	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	
Measles	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	·6
Scarlatina	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Apoplexy	7	8	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	4	25	·5	
Epilepsy	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	
Paralysis	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	
Delirium Tremens	4	5	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	14	·3	6·9
Disease of Brain	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	8	–	
Coup de Soleil	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Inflammation of Lungs and Pleura	13	6	5	–	1	2	–	2	–	14	43	·8	
Phthisis	27	26	18	1	10	5	2	6	1	35	131	2·5	21·9
Influenza	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Disease of Heart and Aorta	14	7	7	–	2	–	–	2	–	7	39	·8	4·9
Inflammation of Bowels	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	44	–	2	14	·3	
Dysentery	1	8	2	–	2	–	1	8	2	–	64	1·2	
Diarrhœa	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	19	–	
Cholera	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	16	·4	13·4
Hæmorrhage from Stomach and Bowels	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
Cancer of Stomach	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Obstipation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Inflammation of Liver	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	
Jaundice	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1·4
Disease of Liver	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	6	–	
Disease of Kidney	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
Wright's Disease	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	·8
Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever	–	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	7	–	
Anthrax	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
Abscess	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	2·
Erysipelas	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	
Ulcer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	
Dropsy	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	
Various	2	2	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	12	·3	1·7
Total from Disease	104	111	177	18	18	20	7	92	3	79	629	12·1	78·5
Killed in Action	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	1·1
Accidental Injuries	6	15	15	2	3	5	1	4	–	10	61	1·2	
Drowned	15	13	13	3	2	5	9	10	6	11	87	1·7	18·5
Frozen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	
Suicide	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	14	–	1·7
Total	25	31	29	6	5	10	10	24	6	26	172	3·3	21·5
Total	129	142	206	24	23	30	17	116	9	105	801	15·5	—

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